FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 001 *2 January 1986*

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ARBATOV EXAMINES U.S. ATTITUDE TO MORATORIUM

AU311405 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Dec 85 p 1, 4

[Interview given by "Academician Georgiy Arbatov" "specially for RABOTNICHESKO DELO" to APN special correspondent M. Ibruk in Moscow on 29 December: "There Are No Convincing Arguments -- the U.S. Position on Halting Tests"]

[Text] [Ibruk] How do you evaluate the U.S. Administration's reaction in connection with the Soviet proposal for halting nuclear tests, for extending the period of validity of the moratorium declared by the USSR, and for the United States to join in it?

[Arbatov] Naturally, I give a negative assessment to the U.S. reaction. But I want to believe that the regular "no" of Washington to the exceptionally important proposal for the limitation of nuclear weapons is not the last word of the United States.

[Ibruk] But what if it does turn out to be the last word and the United States does not halt nuclear weapon tests?

[Arbatov] This will intensify the arms race and all the consequences stemming from it; primarily, the increase in the threat of nuclear war. On the other hand, a rejection would also have serious consequences for the United States. Recently, the U.S. Administration has definitely been making great efforts to alter the impression, formed since the start of the 1980's, of its policy as being one aimed at increasing tension and accelerating the arms race, as a policy which is reviving "the cold war" in the most dangerous form. It follows from this that the people in Washington have understood how great the damage is that can be caused as a result of such a conception of U.S. policy. It must be said that the efforts of the U.S. Administration have produced certain fruits, particularly resulting from the Geneva summit meeting. Quite a few people have begun to hope that the present U.S. Administration will seriously take up the most dangerous of all contemporary international problems -- the limitation and reduction of arms and halting the arms race. If the administration now rejects the nuclear test moratorium proposed by the USSR and then, the negotiations to work out an agreement on a complete nuclear test ban, I think this will convince world public opinion, as well as many Americans, that their hopes did not have any foundation and that the conversations about love of peace and disarmament were merely a maneuver in order to conceal the actual essence of the U.S. policy aimed at intensifying military preparations.

[Ibruk] But the U.S. Administration has rejected many Soviet proposals connected with halting the arms race. Why do you consider that precisely the rejection of the moratorium proposal may lead to such serious changes in the opinion of the world and the U.S. public concerning the policy of the present Washington administration?

[Arbatov] First, because it is clear, not only to the specialists, but also to the public at large, what great significance the proposed step to halt nuclear tests -- a step both simple and, at the same time, effective, -- might have. It is clear to everyone that in order for a new weapon to be developed, it must be tested. If there are no tests, there are no new weapons either. In other words, the halt of nuclear tests means a halt in the nuclear arms race in the most dangerous, the qualitative, field. Second, with regard to this problem, more than with any other, it is clear that there exist no serious reasons or motives whatsoever for a rejection of the Soviet proposal. Such a rejection may only be explained by one thing, by the fact that the United States wants to continue the arms race and all its assurances to the contrary are lies.

[Ibruk] But certain arguments are nevertheless being presented. Could you examine them in more detail?

[Arbatov] At the beginning, as a justification of its rejection of the moratorium, the White House asserted that this year the USSR completed, at an accelerated rate, more nuclear explosions than the United States and then declared a moratorium, calling upon the United States to follow it, in order to prevent the series of tests planned by the United States. All this was a fallacy from the very start. But now, when the United States has carried out a series of five nuclear explosions and overall, has completed considerably more tests both this year and in general, no one could believe the quoted version any more. Then the United States put up another "argument:" Since the halt of nuclear tests cannot be monitored and since the United States does not trust the Soviet Union, the United States cannot agree to a moratorium. Among other things, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz also spoke on this subject in his interview on the eve of the Geneva meeting. However, this "argument" also proves not to hold water. First, because modern national technical apparatus is capable of detecting practically any nuclear explosion, even one of extremely low power. Second, because the Soviet Union has expressed readiness to agree to any other forms and methods of monitoring the nuclear test ban, both national and international.

In this connection, the United States has attempted to change the issue, by sending an invitation to inspectors of the other country to attend its own tests. But this move has fooled no one either. Public opinion, on very sound grounds, sees this proposal not as a measure for limiting the arms race, but as an attempt to gain a form of "blessing" for continuing the tests, to give the tests a "dignified character" and "correctness." In essence, what can such an inspector establish on the spot? The strength of the explosion? But why? Today low-power explosions can be much more dangerous than big ones and the miniaturization of nuclear weapons is connected with the development of first-strike weapons.

In short, the United States has no convincing serious arguments against the nuclear test moratorium. If the rejection of the Soviet proposal indeed proves to be the last word of the current administration, then it will show up its policy in a most unattractive form.

[Ibruk] How do you assess the attitude of world public opinion to this question?

[Arbatov] As extremely united. The nuclear test ban occupies a prominent place in the demands of all those who wish peace to be strengthened and the arms race diminished. I will cite only the recent declaration of the leaders of six states -- India, Mexico, Argentina, Sweden, Greece, and Tanzania -- and also the appeal of the international "doctors of the world for preventing nuclear war" movement, which was recently awarded the Nobel peace prize. These are only two of many examples. It may be said without exaggeration that the halting of nuclear tests is one of the most popular demands of world public opinion. In this lies the source of the exceptional vital force of the Soviet proposal and also in the fact that it is fair to limit both the United States and the USSR to the same degree, without putting either of the countries in a more difficult situation.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the struggle to halt nuclear tests is ever increasing and I hope that it will be successful. Such a measure would become a historic landmark in the efforts to avert the nuclear threat hanging over mankind.

MORATORIUM 'CANCELED' IF U.S. FAILS TO JOIN

LD281029 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Excerpts] In the last 5 months the Soviet Union has exploded no nuclear devices for either military or peaceful purposes. Its moratorium, called on 6th August, will be effective until the end of this year, but may last longer if the United States responds in kind. What's the advantage of imposing a joint Soviet-American moratorium on nuclear testing? What effects might this have on international security? And how effective could verification be? We take up these and other matters in the following program. [name of program and participants not given]

[Question] How is the Soviet Union going to act if the United States fails to join its moratorium by 1st January?

[Answer] In that case this country would cancel its moratorium. After all the United States has yet to ratify the agreements it signed with the Soviet Union in the mid-seventies on limiting nuclear tests. It's failed to respond to the Soviet offer to freeze the testing and production of nuclear weapons on a mutual basis. What's more, the United States is not only refusing to join the Soviet Union but is stepping up its nuclear weapons tests, including those of the space system. This compels the Soviet Union to look carefully after its safety and that of its friends and allies. But this country firmly believes that now is the time to stop nuclear testing. This would be quite feasible if done on a mutual basis.

U.S., SOVIET ATTITUDES TOWARD MORATORIUM CONTRASTED

LD292356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Commentary By Vladimir Tsvetov, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio; from the "International Diary" program]

[Text] Hope is memory and desire. You involuntarily turn to Balzac's cogent phrase when you think of the good and bold example of the Soviet Union, which has announced a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. The hope for the liquidation of nuclear weapons, the prologue to which would be the United States joing the moratorium, is the memory of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the desire that the tragedy of the Japanese cities should never be repeated, all the more on a world scale. It was no accident, on the day of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima.

Happy New Year! Good Luck for the future! -- People are saying these days, linking good fortune with the hope that the world will finally become a safer place than it was a year ago. The activities on the nuclear testing range in the state of Nevada on the eve of the New Year are an attempt to kill peoples' hope. The 150-kiloton gift presented to people for new year by the United States was a reflection of the concept expressed by one of the former U.S. secretaries of state with a brevity also worthy of a pithy phrase: there are things rather more important than peace.

In the context of the nuclear age the phrase must be understood thus: there are things rather more important than life. And is there something more important than life? In the fevered consciousness of the military-industrial complex, which now rules the roost in the United States, it turns out that there is. Billions of dollars have been allocated by the U.S. Administration for the arms race, the preparation for star wars, and the test in Nevada was carried out in accordance with the program of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. It is these dollars that seem more important than life to the military-industrial complex. Only, in the case of a nuclear war, which will leave no living thing on Earth, the mountains of dollars will appear to be so many Egyptian pyramids, majestic but useless.

Genuine optimism is will. The Soviet Union unfailingly demonstrates this, for whom there is nothing more important then peace. The appeal by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to let 1986 go down in history as the year of the eclipse of nuclear explosions showed throughout the will to achieve the realization of the hopes for new good fortune in the new year. But you cannot reach the goal without first setting out. The Soviet Union is ready to go its part of the way. Its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions indeed bears witness to this readiness. The Soviet Union is ready to cover the next section, too, to agree to the most decisive measures of control, without which, in the conditions of a lack of trust, the halting of all nuclear explosions is impossible. The initiators of the nuclear explosion prior to new year can be likened to the literary figure who wanted to annoy people by stirring sand into seeds. However, the earth recognized the grain. The harvest grew. We too believe that our efforts to end all nuclear explosions will finally bear fruit.

LOSEV CALLS ON U.S. NOT TO MISS CHANCE FOR BAN

LD290756 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 29 Dec 85

["Not To Lose the Chance!" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 29 TASS -- "The interests of the peoples and lasting national interests of both the USSR and the United States call for immediate end to nuclear tests," Sergey Losev writes in SELSKAYA ZHIZN (RURAL LIFE) today. This problem, in the opinion of the political news analyst, "should be considered and solved on a broad political plane, and not proceeding from the egoistic interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex."

"The Soviet side has stated readiness to extend the moratorium if the United States joins in it. The historic chance should not be missed," the news analyst emphasizes.

Sergey Losev points out that "the USA's joining in the moratorium on nuclear explosions would ensure the most favourable conditions for a fruitful finalization of the tri-partite talks and the conclusion of a treaty on a total ban on nuclear weapon testing."

The international community's will in this matter was most clearly expressed in the December resolution of the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly on ending without delay and on banning nuclear weapon testing. In the resolution, the assembly, being deeply concerned over the intensification of the nuclear arms race and the growth of the nuclear war threat, reaffirmed its conviction that the conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapon testing by all states would become one of integral elements of a success of efforts to end the nuclear arms race and the qualitative upgrading of nuclear weapons, thereby promoting the attainment of the ultimate goal -- full elimination of nuclear weapons.

The U.N. General Assembly welcomed the USSR's unilaterally introduced moratorium of all nuclear explosions as a real step towards the attainment of the above-mentioned goal and urged the other nuclear powers, and first of all, of course, the United States, to follow suit. Is not it significant that only three western nuclear powers -- The United States, Britain, and France -- voted against passing the resolution?

"By voting against the moratorium and against a resumption of the tri-partite talks," Sergey Losev points out, "The U.S. Administration openly defied the public sentiments which are prevalent in the United States itself."

GENERAL DETAILS U.S. ABM TREATY VIOLATIONS

PM011530 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jan 86 Second Edition p 3

[Major General V. Obinyakov article: "Treaties Must Be Observed"]

[Text] The principle of conscientious discharge of international obligations (pacta sunt servanda, which means that treaties must be observed) has been known since ancient times. It is enshrined in the UN Charter. It is also often cited by the United States. But citing is one thing, and execution is something quite different.

Last week the White House reported to Congress: "The United States fully complies with its pledges and promises in the arms control sphere." Such a statement imposes great obligations. In any case, one would have thought that it should be a responsible and trustworthy statement. But the White House is either not kept up to date regarding the real state of affairs in the implementation of agreements or, when speaking of "fully" complying with its pledges, it has in mind only pledges which do not prevent the United States from implementing its military programs.

For example, how is this statement to be reconciled with the SDI program, within whose framework a large-scale ABM system is being developed [razrabatyvatsva], in view of the fact that the creation [sozdaniye] of this system's space-based elements is already directly contrary to Article V of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of ABM system? How is it to be reconciled with the United States' actions on the creation [sozdaniye] of mobile ABM radar stations and multiple-charge warheads for antimissiles, which are banned by that treaty?

The aforementioned White House document says that the United States observes not only ABM Treaty but also obligations in connection with the SALT II Treaty. However, in 1983 it started the deployment of its new Pershing-2 missiles and land-based cruise missiles in an attempt to destroy step by step the very foundation of this treaty -- the strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States enshrined in its articles and clauses. There is only one conclusion that can be drawn from this -- the stepping up of U.S. strategic potential by means of the medium-range nuclear missiles being deployed in Europe is nothing but an attempt to evade the SALT II teaty, in other words to perform an action prohibited by its Article XII.

The list of such instances can be extended. We will, however, dwell on just one, which -- obviously not by accident -- has not been covered by the Western press. The issue concerns the deployment of a large radar station in Greenland by the United States.

Official U.S. documents like, for example, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's report to Congress on the Draft Military Budget for fiscal 1986, mention as a routine development that the installation of a new radar station in Thule (Greenland) will be completed in 1986 and that major modernization of the radar station in Fylingdales (Britain) will begin. According to Pentagon statements, they both are radar stations for early warning of a missile attack. The station due to be deployed in Thule has phased-array antenna, similar to those at the pave paws radar stations deployed on U.S. territory.

In reality, however, the deployment of a large phased-array radar station outside U.S. territory is a far from routine development. Those who are familiar with the provisions of the ABM Treaty would immediately ask the legitimate question whether Washington's actions are in line with the pledges it has given.

Such radar stations can be used for various purposes, including ABM defense purposes. This is why they were the object of particular attention by the sides during the ABM Treaty's elaboration. The unlimited deployment of such stations could be perceived by the other side as an attempt to get round the treaty and lay foundations for the deployment of an ABM defense of the country's territory. This is why the sides pledged not to deploy large phased-array radar stations, apart from within a designated region, at test ranges, and "along the periphery of its national territory and oriented outward" (Article III, IV, and VI of the treaty), or for any other purpose than the tracking of objects in space or the use as national technical means for verification. The deployment of such stations beyond this framework, including outside U.S. territory, is prohibited.

Thus the large U.S. phased-array radar station in Greenland breaches simultaneously two obligations undertaken by the United States in connection with the ABM Treaty -- Article VI of the treaty, and the provision contained in section I(a), subparagraph F, of the White House document sent to the U.S. Congress 13 June 1972.

The Western press is promoting the idea that the Thule project supposedly does not involve the deployment of a new radar station at all, but only the modernization of an old one. But even Pentagon spokesmen speak of this radar station as a new one. For example, the statement by the Under secretary of defense for research and engineering to the U.S. Congress concerning [the budget for] fiscal 1986 openly mentions that "the replacement of conventional radar stations built 20 years ago with a new phased-array radar station based on solid-state elements is underway in Thule (Greenland)."

Facts show that one modern phased-array radar station is being deployed in Thule instead of the previously existing four old radar stations with conventional antennas. The potential of this new station is many times greater than the potential of large radar stations as defined by the ABM Treaty. Claims that all this faills within the term "modernization" are, to say the least, frivolous. Moreover, these claims run counter to the very idea of limiting large phased-array radar stations. Back in the past, when the Soviet side raised no objection to the fact that, as an exception, the U.S. side left some of its early warning radar stations, including some stations beyond U.S. territory, outside the limitations framework, it proceeded from the fact that those were not phased-array radar stations and could not acquire an ABM potential in the future. The same criterion applied to some radar stations in the Soviet Union.

The "building of a new U.S. radar stations at Fylingdales" (Britain) would also be an obvious violation of the ABM Treaty.

The treaty on the limitation of ABM Systems constitutes the basis for the entire current treaty system which is restraining the arms race. At the same time, it is the foundation on which all future accords in the sphere of strategic offensive weapons could be built. In compliance with the ABM Treaty's provisions, Washington ought to stop the construction of the radar station in Greenland and abandon the construction of such a radar station in Britain.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly declared, including at the highest level, that it firmly advocates the preservation of all Soviet-U.S. accords and their strict observance. In line with the constitution, our country builds its relations with other countries on the basis of "conscientious discharge of obligations stemming from universally recognized principles and norms of international law, including international treaties concluded by the Soviet Union." This is one of the fundamental principles of the foreign policy implemented by the Soviet Union. It is rigorously observed.

Bearing in mind the great importance for the cause of peace of Soviet-U.S. agreements in the sphere of the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and other treaty documents aimed at enhancing the security of the peoples, we are entitled to expect from the U.S. side a conscientious discharge of its obligations not in words but in deeds.

CHEMICAL WEAPON REDUCTION AIMS REQUIRE GLOBAL BAN

LD310648 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1450 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 30 Dec (TASS) "The road to a radical removal of the chemical threat for Europe lies through a global ban on chemical weapons and liquidation of the stock accumulated," writes the journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN in its January issue. "The proposed deployment of U.S. chemical binary weapons in Europe would threaten to turn the continent into a potential theater for a destructive chemical war, in which the primary victim would be the civilian population. Thus, Western Europe becomes a dual hostage of the Pentagon; initially a nuclear hostage and now a chemical one. Here, once again, the entire danger of Washington's schemes is revealed; wanting to direct a retaliatory strike away from its own territory and putting the territory and population of its allies under it."

"Proposals by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, made in the United Nations and at the Geneva conference on disarmament, are directed toward setting up a ban on a worldwide scale of chemical weapons."

The journal notes that despite many years of talks, a universal accord has thus far not been achieved because of the obstructionist position taken up by the United States and certain of its allies. The United States, in essence, is sabotaging the elaboration of a convention on the total banning and elimination of chemical weapons, putting up more and more fresh obstacles against it.

"The Soviet Union and other states in the Warsaw Pact organization consider it important that set parallel steps be taken to create zones free from chemical weapons in various regions of the world, primarily within Europe, on the way to establishing a worldwide ban on chemical weapons," MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN stresses. The idea expressed by Mikhail Gorbachev in October 1985 for the elaboration of an international accord on the nonproliferation of chemical weapons responds to the task of opposing the threat of chemical toxic substances creeping through the globe. Also of vital importance is the joint statement made at the Geneva meeting of the leaders of the USSR and United States in November 1985 in favor of a general and total ban on and destruction of chemical weapons."

The journal speaks well of the new peace initiative of the governments of the GDR and CSSR of December 13 1985 on the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe, considering that implementing it would facilitate a reduction in the level of confrontation and an elimination of the threat of chemical war on our continent, and would really raise the degree of trust between states. Such a step would not harm the security of any of the sides, and would at the same time ensure the security of the European states with the lowest level of armament.

"It should, however, be said that the reaction of Washington and Bonn to this initiative does not testify to their interest in seeking a way to eliminate the chemical threat to the European countries and their peoples," writes MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN.

MARCHUK VIEWS CEMA COOPERATION PROGRAM

PM311454 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[Interview with G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, by unnamed TASS correspondent: "Strategy for Socialism's Economy" -- date and place not given; first four paragraphs are an introduction.]

[Text] The Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress is called upon to play an important role in accelerating socioeconomic progress in our country and in the fraternal socialist countries. It was adopted at the 41st (extraordinary) sitting of the CEMA session, held in Moscow recently.

The fraternal countries highly appraised the USSR's initiative in elaborating the program and its readiness to channel its mighty scientific, technical, and production potential into work to fulfill the targets of the comprehensive program, whose purpose is to ensure a radical increase in labor productivity for all its participants and for the socialist community as a whole, and also the growth of socialism's prestige and influence in the world. At a regular session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo highly assessed the results of the CEMA session and the activity of the Soviet delegation which took part in its work.

Replying to a TASS correspondent's questions, G.I. Marchuk, member of the Soviet Union's delegation to the 41st (extraordinary) sitting of the CEMA session, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Chairman of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, spoke about the significance and main directions of this work.

Question: In your opinion, what are the fundamental features of the comprehensive program?

Answer: The comprehensive program was elaborated by decision of the 1984 CEMA countries' economic summit conference. The transfer of the fraternal countries' economies to an intensive path of development objectively necessitated its creation. This path is based on the latest achievements of science, technology, and production. In selected priority directions, the comprehensive program makes it possible to translate fundamental scientific ideas into specific advanced technologies and to create new generations of highly efficient machines and the latest materials. The economic effect is created precisely thanks to the organic combination of science and production and through the widespread use of advanced machines and technologies. This is precisely why the comprehensive program is based on the principle of continuous planning from fundamental scientific ideas, through technology, to the large-scale implementation of innovations.

By now the CEMA countries have accumulated considerable experience in the joint solution of scientific, technical, and production problems. However, they confined themselves to clearly defined projects which had a substantial effect on the development of their scientific and technical potential. The comprehensive program is a new stage in broad and profound integration regarding a large number of interconnected problems. This is why, by adopting the comprehensive program, we are switching from individual major developments to the broad integration of the CEMA countries regarding essentially all the basic problems of scientific and technical progress, which will have a substantial effect on the fraternal countries' economy at the turn of the 21st century.

Cooperation and specialization in the study of problems concerning the implementation of the comprehensive program's measures will result in substantial savings of our resources and time, and will make it possible to reach world standards in all avenues of scientific and technical progress and production. The comprehensive program will also reflect problems of bilateral cooperation. This will substantially strengthen the socialist community's positions.

Question: Tell us, please, in greater detail about the five priority directions of the comprehensive program.

Answer: The comprehensive program approved by the CEMA session proceeds from world trends, is based on the national programs for the development of science and technology, and concentrates joint efforts on the key directions of scientific and technical progress, among which five priority directions occupy a special place. Their implementation will affect practically all spheres of social production, as well as the nonproduction sphere. These directions are the application of electronics in the national economy, comprehensive automation, the development of nuclear power, the creation and assimilation of new types of materials, and the accelerated development of biotechnology. They will be the main content of the CEMA countries' coordinated, and in some spheres integrated, scientific and technical policy. The program envisages the creation and broad introduction of fundamentally new machines, techniques, and materials up to the highest world standards.

The cooperation program in the sphere of the application of electronics envisages the creation of a new generation of high-speech computer systems with a capacity of 10 billion or more operations per second, personal computers, information technology, artificial intelligence, fiber optic and satellite communications systems, and a single standardized system of electronic engineering and microelectronic products. The solution of these problems will make it possible to substantially expand the application of the modern achievements of electronics in industry and in the nonproduction sphere.

The comprehensive automation program envisages the creation and widespread assimilation of flexible automated production units, primarily for machine building, automatic plants, systems for automated design and control of technological processes and production, robotized complexes, rotary and rotary-conveyer lines, and high-precision and accurate processing and measuring equipment. The implementation of this program will make it possible to reduce the expenditure and time required to assimilate new product types, enhance labor productivity, raise the technical standards and quality of products, and create better conditions for creative and productive labor in the relevant production units.

What must be done in the sphere of nuclear power is to develop and improve equipment for nuclear power stations and heat supply stations, particularly the vver-440 and vver-1000 water-cooled water-moderated power reactors and the control systems for them, and also to solve a number of major problems involved in creating the scientific groundwork in the sphere of the thermonuclear fusion. As a result of the accelerated development of nuclear power a substantial restructuring of our countries' energy balances will be ensured, which will make it possible to substitute nuclear fuel for organic energy sources and primarily petroleum.

The cooperation program in the sphere of new materials and technologies is aimed at the creation and large-scale assimilation above all of advanced new structural materials, including composite, ceramic, and polymer materials, with the application of the latest techniques for processing them, including plasma, laser, impulse, and other techniques.

The ultimate objective of this program is to supply promising materials for new spheres of technology. Among the most important specific targets, mention must be made of the ceramic internal combustion engine, compressor, and gas turbine.

No less important tasks have to be solved in the sphere of biotechnology. The cooperation program in this field envisages the accelerated development and widespread assimilation of biotechnological methods in agriculture, the microbiological and medical industries, and health care, and in particular the industrial production of feed proteins, new medicinal compounds, and highly productive varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops and livestock breeds on the basis of cell and genetic engineering methods. This program is assigned an important role in boosting food resources.

The strategic program for scientific and technical progress adopted at the session makes it essential to raise the forms and methods of mutual cooperation to a higher level. The program has a multilateral character and covers major intersectorial comprehensive tasks, including questions of producing new machines. For this purpose, it is planned to develop widely direct production sharing ties and to create international scientific and technical complexes and joint firms and enterprises. This is a tested way to ensure firm ties between science and production. And we will march energetically along this path. The fulfillment of these tasks demands an intensification of the collective approach and must become the main content of CEMA work.

Question: What are the ways and methods of implementing the large-scale tasks stemming from the comprehensive program?

Answer: The resolution on measures to implement the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers emphasizes primarily the responsibility of ministries and departments and of the umbrella organizations which they nominate for the timely conclusion of treaties and contracts and for the fulfillment of targets stemming from the comprehensive program. The USSR has already carried out substantial groundwork on all the problems in the comprehensive program; this groundwork is reflected in the draft of all-state scientific and technical programs which will provide the basis for drawing up the agreements, treaties, and contracts between CEMA countries. The resolution envisages completely providing all necessary resources for the fulfillment of comprehensive program targets during the 12th 5-year plan by means of the USSR State Plan.

A management system has been adopted for the part of the comprehensive program which concerns the Soviet side's obligations. A system of personal responsibility has been established for the fulfillment of the program's Soviet part at practically all levels of the economic mechanism. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo expressed the firm conviction that the party, soviet, and economic organs and the labor collectives will ensure the unconditional fulfillment of all the Soviet Union's obligations stemming from the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000.

BOVIN VIEWS 'CONFLICT SITUATIONS' IN ASIA

LD312119 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1455 GMT 31 Dec 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] The situation in Asia does not lend itself to optimistic forecasts. The senseless Iran-Iraq war continues. A few days ago, Tehran again declared that a change in government in Baghdad is a necessary condition for the end of military actions. The split for all intents and purposes in the PLO has made Israel's position easier and deterred even more the prospect of a settlement in the Near East.

It is true that positive moves are visible in Lebanon. The Druze and the Shi'ite on the one hand, and the Lebanese forces representing the Maronite Christians on the other, have signed an agreement in Damascus with the participation and help of Syria on political changes in Lenanon. And if this agreement stands the test of time, we can hope that after 11 years of civil war, after 100,000 Lebanese have been killed, people will stop shooting each other in Lebanon.

Conflict situations in Asia are not limited to the Near and Middle East. It is not quiet on the Chinese-Vietnamese border. Resistance continues from the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs in Cambodia. And the criminal activity of the dushmans in Afghanistan is also continuing.

The sixth round of talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan has taken place in Geneva. They are indirect talks, being conducted with the mediation of Diego Cordovez, the UN under secretary general. Four basic themes are being discussed at these talks. The first is noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and the abandonment by Pakistan of support for Afghan rebels. The second is international guarantees. The third is the repatriation of Afghan refugees to their motherland, and the fourth, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

You know, comrades, that the Soviet Government has declared more than once that the Soviet troops, which are there at Kabul's request, will leave just as soon as the undeclared war against Afghanistan ends. And the whole problem is that forces who have no interest in maintaining a stable democratic Afghanistan are hindering in all sorts of ways the search for a political settlement. They are arming and training the counterrevolution and pushing Pakistan along a path of confrontation with its neighbors.

The Soviet leaders are doing and will continue to do the maximum possible for a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan.

As for the general situation in Asia, it is determined to a large extend by the condition of Soviet-Chinese relations. Disagreements still remain between our countries on political questions of principle. Nevertheless, I believe that the past year has been a year of gradual improvement and strengthening of Soviet-Chinese contacts in the most varied directions. And I am certain that that is in accordance with the interests of both the Chinese and the Soviet peoples.

After a fairly lengthy cool period, it seems that some progress has been made in Soviet-Japanese relations. In January, Comrade Shevardnadze will visit Tokyo. Soviet-Japanese consultations will take place there, and I should like to hope that our Japanese neighbors will show a feeling of realism which is essential for a constructive policy.

REAGAN, GORBACHEV ADDRESS EACH OTHER'S COUNTRIES

'Vremya' Carries Reagan Speech

LD011857 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Jan 86

[New Year's address to the Soviet people by President Ronald Reagan -- recorded in English with superimposed Russian translation; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] In accordance with a mutual accord, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ronald Reagan, U.S. President, are respectively addressing the people of the United States of America and the people of the Soviet Union today on Soviet Central Television and nationwide U.S. television channels.

[Reagan] Good evening. This is Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America. I am pleased to speak to you on the occasion of the New Year. This is a time for reflection -- and for hope. As we look back on the year just concluded and on the year that is to come, I want to share with you my hopes for the New Year, hopes for peace, prosperity, and goodwill that the U.S. and Soviet peoples share.

Just over a month ago, General Secretary Gorbachev and I met for the first time in Geneva. Our purpose was to begin a fresh chapter in the relations between our two countries and to try to reduce the suspicions and mistrust between us. I think we made a good beginning. Mr. Gorbachev and I spent many hours together, speaking frankly and seriously about the most important issues of our times: reducing the massive nuclear arsenals on both sides, resolving regional conflicts, ensuring respect for human rights as guaranteed under international agreements, and other questions of mutual interest.

As the elected representative of the U.S. people, I told Mr Gorbachev of our deep desire for peace and that the U.S. people do not wish the Soviet people any harm. While there were many areas where we did not agree -- which was to be expected -- we left Geneva with a better understanding of one another and of the goals we each have. We are determined to build on that understanding in the coming months and years.

One of the most important things on which we agreed was the need to reduce the massive nuclear arsenals on both sides. As I have said many times, a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. Therefore, we agreed to accelerate negotiations where there is common ground to reduce and eventually eliminate the means of nuclear destruction. Our negotiators will soon be returning to the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms on the principle of 50 percent reductions in offensive nuclear arms and an interim agreement on intermediate-range nuclear systems.

It is my hope that one day we will be able to eliminate these weapons altogether and rely increasingly for our security on defensive systems that threaten no one. Both the U.S. and Soviet Union are doing research on the possibilities of applying new technologies to the cause of defense. If these technologies become a reality, it is my dream to one day free us all from the threat of nuclear destruction.

One of the best ways to build mutual understanding is to allow the U.S. and Soviet peoples to get to know each other directly. If people in both countries can visit, study, and work together, then we will strengthen the bonds of understanding and build a true foundation for lasting peace.

I also discussed the U.S. people's strong interest in humanitarian issues. Our democratic system is founded on the belief in the sanctity of human life and the rights of the individual -- rights such as freedom of speech, of assembly, of movement, and of worship. It is a sacred truth to us that every individual is a unique creation of God, with his or her own special talents, abilities, hopes, and dreams; respect for all people is essential to peace. As we agreed in Geneva, progress in resolving humanitarian issues in a spirit of cooperation would go a long way to making 1986 a better year for all of us.

A safe and lasting peace also requires finding peaceful settlements to armed conflicts which cause so much human suffering in many parts of the world. I have proposed several concrete steps to help resolve such conflicts. It is my hope that in 1986, we will make progress toward this end.

I see a busy year ahead in building on the foundations laid in Geneva. There is much work to be done. Mr. Gorbachev will visit the United States later this year and I look forward to showing him our country. In 1987, I plan to visit your country and hope to meet many of you.

On behalf of the U.S. people, I wish you all a happy and healthy New Year. Let's work together to make it a year of peace. There is no better goal for 1986 or for any year. Let us look forward to a future of chistoye nebo [clear sky -- words spoken in Russian] for all mankind. Spacibo [thank you -- word spoken in Russian]

PRAVDA Reports Both Speeches

PM012005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

["New Year Messages of M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan"]

[Text] Under a mutual understanding Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan addressed the people of the United States and the Soviet Union respectively.

The messages of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the U.S. President were broadcast 1 January 1986 on Soviet Central Television and the nationwide TV networks of the United States.

Message of M.S. Gorbachev to the People of the United States of America

Esteemed citizens of the United States of America!

I see a good augury in the way we are beginning the new year, which has been declared the year of peace. We are starting it with an exchange of direct messages -- President Reagan's to the Soviet people and mine to you.

This, I believe, is a hopeful sign of change which, though small, is nonetheless a change for the better in our relations. The few minutes I will be speaking to you strike me as a meaningful symbol of our mutual willingness to go on moving toward each other which is what your President and I began doing at Geneva. For a discussion along those lines we had the mandate of our peoples. They want the constructive Soviet-U.S. dialogue to continue uninterrupted and to yield tangible results.

As I face you today, I want to say that the Soviet people are dedicated to peace -- that supreme value equal to the gift of life. Through suffering we have achieved the idea of peace and, together with the pain of unhealing wounds and the agony of irretrievable losses, it has become part and parcel of our flesh and blood.

In our country there is not a single family or a single home that has not kept alive the memory of their friends and relatives who perished in the flames of war -- the war in which the Soviet and U.S. peoples were allies and fought side by side.

I say this because our common quest for peace has its roots in the past; that means we have an historic record of cooperation which today can inspire our joint efforts for the sake of the future.

The many letters I have received from you and my conversations with your fellow countrymen -- senators, congressmen, scientists, businessmen and statesmen -- have convinced me that in the United States, too, people realize that our two nations should never be at war, that a collision between them would be the greatest of tragedies.

It is a reality of today's world that it is senseless to seek greater security for oneself through new types of weapons. At present, every new step in the arms race increases the danger and the risk for both sides, for all humankind.

It is the forceful and compelling demand of life itself that we should follow the path of cutting back nuclear arsenals and keeping outer space peaceful. This is what we are negotiating about at Geneva; we would very much like those talks to be successful this year.

In our efforts for peace we should be guided by an awareness of the fact that today history has willed our two nations to bear an enormous responsibility to the peoples of our countries and the peoples of all states for preserving life on earth. Our duty to all humankind is to offer it a safe prospect of peace, a prospect of entering the third millennium without fear. Let us commit ourselves to doing away with the threat hanging over humanity. Let us not shift that task onto our children's shoulders.

We can hardly succeed in attaining that goal unless we begin saving up , bit by bit, the most precious capital there is -- trust among nations and peoples. It is absolutely essential to start mending the existing deficit of trust in Soviet-U.S. relations.

I believe one of the main results of my meeting with President Reagan is that, as leaders and as human beings, we were able to take the first steps toward overcoming mistrust and to activiate the factor of confidence. The gap dividing us is still wide, to bridge it will not be easy, but we saw in Geneva that it can be done. Bridging that gap would be a great feat -- a feat our people are ready to perform for the sake of world peace.

I am reminded of the title of a remarkable work of U.S. literature, the novel "The Winter of Our Discontent." In that phrase let me just substitute hope for discontent. And may not only this winter, but every season of this year and of the years to come be full of hope for a better future, a hope that, together, we can turn into reality. I can assure you we shall spare no effort in working for that.

For the Soviet people, the year 1986 marks the beginning of a new stage in carrying out our constructive plans. Those are peaceful plans; we have made them known to the whole world.

I wish you a happy new year. To every U.S. family I wish good health, peace, and happiness.

Under the heading "R. Reagan's Message to the People of the Soviet Union" PRAVDA prints the Russian text of Reagan's speech which corresponds to the official U.S. translation]

HOPES FOR U.S.-SOVIET AFFAIRS IN PEACE YEAR VOICED

'Year of Practical Steps'

LD011919 Moscow World Service in English 0810 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Commentary by political writer Vadim Zagladin]

[Excerpts] Nineteen eighty-six has been proclaimed an international year of peace by the United Nations. This is an important act motivated by a sense of responsibility. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned it, like most states, takes the view that the peace year should become a year of practical steps to end the arms race, a year of a radical turn away from controntation toward relaxation.

Prior to Geneva influential circles, above all the military-industrial complex in the United States, made a considerable effort to prevent an American-Soviet summit, or at least to make sure it would have no meaningful results. Now those circles are attacking the results it produced. This is a multipronged attack, conducted with a variety of means. The United States is adopting a record military budget, which envisages new items of expenditure for military space programs. Target satellites are launched to test antisatellite systems, even new underground nuclear tests are conducted. There is campaigning against any normalization of relations with the Soviet Union. Funds are being allocated all the time to arm the mercenaries attacking Nicaragua and Angola, Kampuchea, and Afghanistan.

It was clear from the outset that implementing the Geneva agreement would require great efforts on both sides. It would require a fresh approach to many issues and, most important of all, it would require the necessary political will in the leadership of both countries. The Soviet side displayed that will even in the past year. It took bold unilateral steps to pave the way into a peaceful future. No similar readiness was displayed on the American side.

One of the arguments originally put forward by the United States in support of what it calls its Strategic Defense Initiative was the argument that it would make nuclear weapons superfluous. Now it has admitted that no, nuclear weapons are needed for the very purpose of implementing that program. Can it be that 1986 is to be the year when outer space began to be studded with nuclear death? Nineteen eighty-six has been proclaimed a peace year. So far this implies only a year of efforts for peace, but we want those efforts to bear fruit so that the newly born year should become one of a practical tilt toward peace in all international affairs.

Nineteen eighty-six will also be the year of the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, which is now less than 2 months away. Today, as we prepare for the congress and discuss the documents drafted for it, the whole country has joined in a broad, open, critical, and self-critical debate. It would probably be no exaggeration, in fact, to say that such a discussion is taking place in the country for the first time. Here and there in the West the self-criticism being voiced in this discussion is being interpreted as a sign of weakness. All sorts of failures of socialism are sought. This too is futile. Our criticism and self-criticism are a sign of strength of Soviet society and of socialist society in general. The party's policy of openness, of promoting criticism and self-criticism is motivated by confidence in itself. It is policy demonstrating the unbreakable unity of the Communist Party and the people.

Our opponents dream of abolishing socialism, of reversing the course of history, and of putting the clock back to the presocialist epoch, hence their continual complaints about a division of Europe; in other words, about the fact that some countries in central and eastern Europe have chosen socialism. All this has received a fitting answer.

Nineteen eighty-six will also see the centenary of the famous Chicago strike of American workers, a strike that aroused a mighty wave of international solidarity. It was this stand of the Chicago workers and the expressions of solidarity with it that gave rise to May Day as a day on which the revolutionary working class reviews its militant forces. We may be confident that 1986 will also see a further strengthening of internationalism among the working people of all countries, of their joint efforts for freedom and for human rights, above all for that most essential right of all, the right to live, and that is inscribed on the banner of socialism.

'Stimulus' For Global Security

LD311816 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1251 GMT 31 Dec 85

["January -- First Day of International Peace Year" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Dec (TASS) -- TASS observer Valentin Vasilets writes:

By decision of the UN General Assembly, the new year has been declared International Peace Year, which ought to serve as yet another stimulus for all states to make their actions commensurate with the requirements of tackling the chief task of today -- that of strengthening the security of peoples and eliminating the threat of war, nuclear war first and foremost.

Naturally, the closest attention will be given, as before, to the two mightiest powers, upon whose actions universal peace depends to no small degree. However, one has to state once again with some concern, that it is hardly possible to find much in common in their approaches to the basic aim of the international year -- consolidation of security on the planet. It is justifiable to say that up until now, only one of these two powers has been guided in its actions by these concerns -- the Soviet Union. In fact, let us take just one example, the moratorium on any nuclear explosions declared unilaterally by the Soviet Union from 6 August. For even U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and those of his ilk who -- like the hero of the famous Stanley Kubrick film "Dr Strangelove" -- have "learned to love the atom bomb" and to hate its enemies, are unable to find arguments in order to ascribe selfish, egoistic motives to the Soviet Union, which has made an attempt to slow down the nuclear arms race.

The United States has been equally unsuccessful in trying to make any argument at all presentable to justify its refusal to heed Moscow's call and reject nuclear explosions. Because there is only one sole rational explanation for the U.S. rejection: the desire to continue stockpiling nuclear arsenals to achieve military-strategic superiority. And not just to stockpile them, but to give them qualitatively new, space-based features.

The latest nuclear test in Nevada was an event of rare significance. The echo of the explosion buried the hopes of those who expected that the United States would join with the Soviet moratorium, which expires on 31 December, at the last moment. That is the first thing. Second, the Pentagon, with cynical demonstrativeness, chose for the explosion a moment when the wave of expectations and hopes had risen particularly high on the eve of the expiry of the Soviet moratorium. This was a calculated blow against universal hopes to make 1986 the year mankind begins to live without nuclear tests. Third, the falsehood of Washington's assurances that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" has nothing to do with nuclear weapons has been laid totally bare: the explosion in the Nevada desert was directly connected with testing one of the elements of SDI, an X-ray laser.

In his message on the occasion of the International Peace Week beginning on 1 January, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar stated: The need to restrict and, in the final analysis, halt the arms race has never been so acute.

One cannot fail to agree with this statement, since the transfer of the arms race to near-earth orbit threatens the loss of any control over this process. The decision of the UN General Assembly to stage an International Peace Year is all the more timely: the need to mobilize all forces of the world in order to halt the nuclear arms race and to save our earth, has never before been so urgent.

U.S. VIEWPOINT ON 'TERRORISTS' ASSISTS POLICY AIMS

LD190555 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1630 GMT 18 Dec 85

["Washington's Defamatory Use of the Term 'Terrorists'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec (TASS) -- Observer Leonid Ponomarev writes: During his trip through a number of European countries, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz incessantly touched on the question of "terrorism" in his public statements. Puffing up the United States as the "enemy of terrorism," the state secretary gave the concept of "terrorism" a particular, Washington interpretation. First and foremost, all those are "terrorists" who show resistance to the expansionist, aggressive foreign political course of the United States. These are the liberation movements in Africa, Latin America, and the Near East; governments defending the sovereignty and independence of their peoples from infringments by Washington and its mercenaries; and finally, the U.S. leaders add under "terrorists" the numerous national and international organizations fighting against the threat of nuclear war and the militarization of space. As we see, this interpretation is very specific and it is defined by the essence of the foreign policy of the U.S. Administration, directed at guaranteeing U.S. supremacy in the world.

On the other hand, real terrorists are exalted by Washington to the rank of "freedom fighters", the "defenders of democracy." This is no coincidence in so far as the U.S. Government uses terrorism, elevated to the rank of state policy, to achieve the aims of its hegemonistic policy in the international arena. Above all, this means violent methods against governments which do not suit Washington, as is the case in relation to Nicaragua, and widespread support in terms of finances and armaments of mercenary bands of the CIA in a number of countries acting against legitimate governments. And, of course, the U.S. Administration does not consider these bandits to be terrorists. For example the dissenting UNITA bands in Angola, who are headed by Savimbi, the protege of the CIA and the Republic of South Africa. For Washington, he is a most honorable person. "If Jonas Savimbi were a U.S. citizen," said one of the leaders of the influential U.S. organization American Caucus, "He would be the 1988 candidate for the post of U.S. President from the conservative movement." The official position of Washington with regard to Savimbi can be boiled down to fully supporting him. As the newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES reported the other day, the administration has decided to seek from Congress at the start of the new year, $15 million for secret aid and this will be only a first step on the path toward the comprehensive support of UNITA and its leader Savimbi.

Washington does not "see" Savimbi as a terrorist, since, by force of arms, he is endeavoring to assert U.S. interests in Angola. A similar picture can be seen in Nicaragua, where Washington is using mercenary "contras" to enslave the Nicaraguan people. In Afghanistan and Kampuchea, the U.S. special services are fanning up undeclared wars and every year throwing in tens and hundreds of millions of dollars to knock together and arm terrorist bands of dushman, Pol Potites, and their ilk.

And if U.S. puppets are involved in terrorist acts beyond U.S. borders there are quite a few others who, having perpetrated their crimes, have sought refuge from retribution in America and are under the shelter of the U.S. Government. These include the criminals Brazinskas, father and son; Lieutenant Calley, the executioner of the Vietnamese people; the U.S. puppet, Saigon Premier Nguyen Cao Kieu who boasted that he had personally shot Vietnamese patriots; and others.

Quite a few criminals from other countries are also hiding in the United States.

When impassioned calls are heard in Washington for a "struggle against terrorists" this means that U.S. politicians are calling true terrorists to the colors "of the crusade," to struggle against progressive forces on our planet.

TRAINING FACILITIES FOR TERRORISTS ABOUND IN U.S.

LD012059 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] New York, January 1 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Igor Makurin.

...Soldiers in camouflage fatigues incessantly firing their weapons. Paratroopers jumping from low-flying helicopters in a bid to capture positions of the simulated enemy...

This is one of the "practicals" conducted on the testing ground near Clewiston, Florida, in which Cuban and Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries take part. In addition to the testing ground, there is a training camp with modern combat hardware surrounded with barbed wire and patrolled by armed guards. The counter-revolutionaries have at their disposal large waste grounds where they master night and daytime combat techniques, simulate the taking of prisoners, forced marches and sabotage at military and civilian facilities.

The aim of the training sessions is to prepare strike units of the mercenaries who will be able to carry out terrorist actions against Cuba, Nicaragua and other independent countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

Similar camps have been set up also in other parts of Florida, specifically near Miami and Hempstead. All in all, terrorist-training centres operate in 11 states of the country, according to the New York publication FINGER LAKE TIMES.

The SOLDIER OF FORTUNE magazine, which plays the part of coordinating centre for worldwide subversive actions, is particularly active in the criminal activity on training international terrorists, formally banned in the United States. The magazine and the "World Anti-Communist League" have set up and are funding an institute on international and regional studies in Boulder, Colorado.

The signboard conceals a private school for saboteurs, specializing in intelligence and [word indistinct] activities. Nicaraguan "contras", Afghan bandits, members of anti-government groupings from Angola, Mozambique and other countries undergo training under former CIA agents and "Green Berets".

Police and the FBI know well the addresses of the terrorist-training centres, but none of the American mercenaries has as yet been brought to stand trial. The authorities put no obstacles in the way of the SOLDIER OF FORTUNE's activity. This graphically demonstrates the hypocrisy of the U.S. Administration which uses the campaign of combating "international terrorism" as a smokescreen for its interference in the internal affairs of other states and peoples.

APN JOURNALIST WRITES ON USSR-PRC RELATIONS

PM241117 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 19-25 Dec 85 p 40

[Article by "APN's" Yurily Dergachev: "They Want To Get Along"]

[Text] In the political context there have been seven rounds of political consultations between special representatives of the USSR and Chinese Governments during which existing problems between the two countries were discussed in a frank and businesslike atmosphere. For the first time in 25 years the two sides have exchanged visits by parliamentary delegations. An agreement has been reached on exchange visits by USSR Foreign Minister E. Shevardnadze and PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

The Soviet Union and China have opened their doors wide to meetings of representatives of social circles. As a result there has been an increase in exchange visits by delegations of friendship societies, exchange visits by workers from the fields of culture, art, science, teaching, sports, and others.

In the economic and commercial context, with regard to the rate of increase, trade with the Soviet Union occupies first place in China's foreign trade. The USSR exports aeronautical equipment, cars and trucks, industrial and energy equipment, ferrous sheet metal and tubing, cement, timber, fertilizers, and other industrial products to China. In turn, China exports mining industry and agriculture market products, textile products, and other products to the Soviet Union.

One sign of the strengthening of good-neighborly relations between the USSR and the PRC, which share a 7,500 km long border, is the substantial increase in border trade between the regions of the Soviet Far East and China's Northeastern provinces and between the Soviet Central Asian republics and China's autonomous region of Xinjiang Uygur.

The USSR and the PRC are developing their commercial and economic relations on a long-term basis, as evinced by, among other things, the accords signed in Moscow. In July 1985, the accord on trade and payments for the years 1985 through 1990 and the accord on economic and technical cooperation in the construction and reconstruction of 24 industrial enterprises in sectors of industry such as energy, nonferrous metalworking, iron and steel, machine building, chemicals, and coal were signed between the two countries' governments. On the basis of these accords, trade should amount to some $14 billion.

In many experts' opinions these accords are somewhat reminiscent of the fifties when there was broad economic cooperation between the USSR and the PRC and, with the USSR's technical advice, 256 major industrial enterprises were built which now constitute the foundation of present Chinese industry.

At the present time there are unresolved differences and problems in relations between the USSR and China that accumulated in earlier years. Their solution will obviously require much time and mutually acceptable solutions. As the Chinese proverb says, "Thick ice takes a long time to melt."

In this connection one cannot fail to see that certain U.S. circles would not like this ice to melt at all or as slowly as possible, since Washington wants to build its relations with China on the basis of strategic cooperation directed principally against the Soviet Union.

Despite insistent claims by Washington administration representatives of a "threat to China from the north," in 1985 Beijing reduced its Armed Forces by 1 million men. During U.S. Vice President G. Bush's visit to China (in October this year), Premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang said that China would never ally with or establish strategic relations with any major power and that it attached equal importance to the development of relations with the United States and to the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union.

On some of the most important international issues China's and the Soviet Union's stances coincide or are similar. China, like the USSR, has announced its relinquishment of first use of nuclear weapons and has declared its opposition to the militarization of outer space. In UN votes in recent years, over 80 percent of the time China has voted with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The USSR proceeds from the principle that the normalization of relations with the PRC is in the vital interests of both countries' peoples. In building its relations with the PRC the Soviet Union takes account of the interests of its friends and allies, the interests of socialism, and the interests of the peoples' peace and security.

1985 'NOTABLE' YEAR FOR SOVIET-PRC RELATIONS

LD301725 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] The Soviet national daily PRAVDA says that the outgoing year was notable for Soviet-Chinese relations. (?The) first time after a long interval the countries exchanged parliamentary delegations and visits at the level of deputy prime ministers. The volume of trade grew considerably. Cultural and scientific exchanges became more active.

PRAVDA emphasizes that further progress in strengthening cooperation between the two socialist countries would meet the long term vital interests of their peoples, the interests of peace and security in Asia, and the rest of the world.

USSR-PRC AMITY SOCIETY ADOPTS 1986 WORK PLAN

OW012004 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] The Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held a meeting in Moscow on 30 December. At the meeting, the board endorsed a report summarizing the work of the society in 1985, and approved the society's work plan for 1986. The meeting discussed and approved the draft plan for cooperation between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society on one hand and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association on the other. This draft will be sent to the Chinese side.

JAPANESE PREPARE FOR SHEVARDNADZE TALKS

OW311225 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Login commentary]

[Text] The following commentary is by commentator Login on Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's forthcoming visit to Japan:

According to Japanese press reports, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's visit to Japan is being regarded as an event of great significance in the history of bilateral relations between the two countries, and the Japanese side is making careful preparations. Japanese politicians holding important positions have made clear in their respective statements the wish to further develop contacts with the Soviet Union at all levels and find a solution to some practical problems in the relations between the two countries. If this is truly the case, the Soviet Union will certainly not fall behind Japan in this concern. The Soviet Union regards its political contact with Japan as an effective means of exploring ways to improve the international situation in the Asian and Pacific region. The Soviet Union is always ready to make constructive and continuous exploration of and take practical measures for the development and strengthening of good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

In his speech to the USSR Supreme Soviet Plenary Session, General Secretary Gorbachev of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that there is a realistic possibility for improving Soviet-Japanese relations. The Soviet Union takes the same kind of attitude toward foreign ministerial talks between the two countries, which amount to an important form of political dialogue. Taking the importance of the talks into consideration, the Soviet Union believes that it should not only make careful diplomatic and technical preparations for the visit but also pay attention to the creation of a favorable atmosphere. On the other hand, it cannot help but take note of various rumors afloat in Japan. The authors of these rumors, attributing them to statements by official sources, discuss in various ways the talks that have not yet opened, already predicting that debates on some issues will end in a failure. Furthermore, they say that resolutions to those questions will depend on whether the Soviet side accepts so-called preconditions which have nothing to do with the questions to be taken up for discussion.

They say, for example, that unless the Soviet Union makes a concession in the so-called northern territories issue, it will be impossible to develop economic cooperation between the two countries. They also say that unless Japan's demand concerning visits to graves on islands in the southern part of the Kuril Islands are not met, the Japanese side will not comply with the Soviet request for reinstating the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Agreement. I want to point out that the Soviet Union, Japan's negotiating partner, is an economic giant with great scientific and technological potential. The Soviet Union is capable of resolving all complicated economic and technological problems without neglecting its sovereign rights.

Regarding the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Agreement: It was signed by two representatives holding high government posts, and its strict fulfillment is an obligation imposed on the signatories. It is possible to refute other fabrications by those who like to bring up preconditions, but here I want to stress the following: The foreign ministerial talks between the two countries are a matter of great importance which call on both sides to assume responsible attitudes.

It will be impossible to develop Soviet-Japanese relations in the direction of meeting long-term interests of the two peoples if we predict the failure of the talks in advance. It will be better to strive to deepen mutual understanding and participate in the effort to explore ways of improving bilateral relations acceptable to both sides, taking objective situations into consideration. That will be helpful in building a favorable atmosphere for the talks and future relations between the Soviet Union and Japan, neighboring countries to each other.

DPRK MEDIA ON KANG SONG-SAN VISIT CITED

PM011621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Dynamic Development"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Dec -- DPRK news media report today on the meeting in Moscow between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, emphasizing its warm and comradely character. The newspapers also publish material on the Soviet-Korean talks, noting that the sides have expressed satisfaction with the dynamic development of cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK on the basis of accords reached at summit level.

In Moscow -- NODONG SINMUN, organ of the WPK Central Committee, writes -- the sides reaffirmed their mutual desire to continue to develop Soviet-Korean cooperation on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the USSR and the DPRK, and in the interests of the Soviet and Korean peoples and all socialist countries.

The Soviet Union and the DPRK, NODONG SINMUN emphasizes, are agreed that the preservation of tension and distrust in the world is due primarily to the aggressive policy of the imperialist circles. The Korean people express full solidarity with the USSR's constructive and consistent line aimed at returning to the policy of relaxation of tension, curbing the arms race, and primarily the nuclear arms race, and preventing the militarization of space. The Korean people support the Soviet Union's stance at the Soviet-American summit in Geneva which is of great significance for improving the international situation and strengthening peace.

The newspaper MINJU CHOSON notes with satisfaction that the Soviet Union has reaffirmed its invariable support for the DPRK's constructive proposals and consistent efforts aimed at preserving peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

PDPA ISSUES STATEMENT ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

LD311601 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Kabul, December 31 TASS -- The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (P.D.P.A.) published a message to the Afghan people on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the party's founding. The P.D.P.A. was and remains the guiding force in carrying out revolutionary transformations in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the message says. The present year saw major political events: the holding of the Loya Jirgah, the higher jirgah of the frontier tribes, the elections of people's representatives to local bodies of state authority and government, the adoption of important documents on a new approach to the expansion of the social basis of the national-democratic revolution. The participants in the Loya Jirgah and the higher jirgah of the frontier tribes expressed their full approval for the domestic and foreign policies of the P.D.P.A. which bears witness to the fact that the mass of the people support revolutionary authorities.

Elections to local jirgahs are being held successfully. By now they have been completed in Kabul and seven provinces of the country. Afghan people take an active part in these elections. A majority of the population ardently approves the ideas formulated in the speeches of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the P.D.P.A. Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and also the decisions of the Revolutionary Council of the country and the 16th plenary meeting of the P.D.P.A. Central Committee.

Despite the intrigues of imperialism and reactionary forces which continue their interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, the message says, the situation in the country is stabilizing. By organizing detachments of the defenders of the revolution, the people takes in its own hands the cause of safeguarding the revolutionary gains. Ground is slipping from under the feet of counter-revolutionaries. The message urges all Afghan people to mark the anniversary of the P.D.P.A. with victories in combatting the counter-revolution and in building a new society in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

KARMAL INTERVIEW ON REAGAN'S SPEECH CITED

LD312044 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Kabul, December 31 TASS -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), answered questions by a BAKHTAR correspondent regarding Ronald Reagan's speech on U.S. television in which he delivered rude verbal attacks at the DRA and the USSR. Reagan's statements are not worthy of the head of a big state, the Afghan leader said. Threadbare allegations about the situation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, lie and slander against the DRA and the USSR were brought to light anew. It is not by chance that on the eve of the outgoing year Ronald Reagan chose Afghanistan as the theme of his radio address. The substantial victories and achievements, scored by the Afghan people in the current year, go against the grain with Reagan and other representatives of the imperialist world.

It is the truth of today that the revolutionary power in the DRA is the expression of the unity of all classes and social groups of the DRA population. All national and patriotic forces of the country, Babrak Karmal furthermore said. [sentence as received]

The fact that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan enjoys growing international prestige and is supported by peaceloving progressive states provokes anger and hatred among our enemies. R. Reagan, who is the president of the state which tramples hourly human rights and norms of international law to suit the interests of imperialist quarters, perpetrates acts of aggression and violence against progressive and freedom-loving states, cannot speak of any freedom and respect for human rights.

The U.S. President, who constantly declares his striving for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, in action erects all kinds of obstacles in the way of reaching such a settlement. His statements to the effect that the United States will go on rendering aid and assistance to the so-called "fighters for the freedom of Islam" only spell out that the United States intends to encourage bloodshed and murder of peaceful civilians of the DRA, sow death and destruction on Afghan soil in the future as well.

DRA PROTESTS 'SUBVERSIVE' INTERFERENCE BY FRG

LD012110 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Kabul, January 1 TASS -- The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has lodged a resolute protest against interference by the ruling circles of the Federal Republic of Germany in Afghanistan's interal affiars. According to Kabul Radio, the West German charge d'affaires was summoned to the Afghan Foreign Minsitry today to receive the protest note.

The note says that official Bonn has stepped up an anti-Afghan campaign recently. West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and other West German politicians express sympathy with the subversive activity of well-known anti-Afghan elements. Such anti-Afghan hostile actions can only damage relations between the two countries, stresses the note by the Afghan Foreign Ministry.

4 PAKISTANI SOLDIERS KILLED IN DRA FIGHTING

LD311447 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Kabul, December 31 TASS -- The troops of the Afridi and Shinwari tribes continue to offer stiff resistance to the regular troops of the Pakistani Army in the area of the Khyber pass. The news agency BAKHTAR reports that tribal troops blew up a Pakistani tank on a land mine near (Aina Abad). Four Pakistani soldiers were killed and another four wounded by the blast. The other day Pakistani troops demolished the house of an Afridi tribal chief, Salim Khan Kokekhel, and a number of Pashtoon homes near (Tapa Zamankheil). Demonstrations of protest against the escalation of aggression in the tribal areas took place in Islamabad, Lahore and Peshawar.

NEW APPOINTMENTS TO DRA GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED

PM020917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[Tass report: "DRA Cabinet Enlarged"]

[Text] Kabul, 27 Dec -- New appointments to the DRA government have been announced here. According to a BAKHTAR agency report, (Seyed Amanuddin Amin) has been appointed deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The following have been appointed state ministers: (Sardzhang Khan Khadzhi) (nationalities and tribal affairs); (Abdul Vakhed Sarabi) (cultural and social affairs); (Abdul Gafur Bakher) (Islamic affairs); and (Fazel Khak Khalekyar) (financial and economic affairs). (Mukhammed Akbar Kargar) has been given the post of chairman of the state committee for publishing houses and the press. Five new deputy ministers were appointed as well. The agency noted that the enlargement of the Council of Ministers by bringing in influential nonparty people is taking place in accordance with the decisions of the DRA leadership on widening the social base of the April revolution.

CPI-M 12TH CONGRESS ADOPTS RESOLUTION

PM011613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPI-M Congress"]

[Text] Calcutta, 26 Dec -- At the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India-Marxist [CPI-M] which is under way here, a resolution on international questions has been adopted. It emphasizes that the Soviet Union is consistently implementing a policy of peace and curbing the arms race. This is convincingly borne out by the Soviet Union's unilateral adoption of the pledge on the non-first use of nuclear weapons, its moratorium on all nuclear explosions, the USSR's proposal to the United States on the mutual 50-percent reduction of nuclear means capable of reaching each other's territory, the Soviet Union's firm course aimed at preventing the militarization of space, and its support for the initiative of the six countries which signed the Delhi Declaration early this year. The resolution resolutely condemns the aggressive U.S. course which leads to a growing threat of nuclear catastrophe. Washington's plans for the militarization of space present a particular danger, the document points out.

PRK DOCUMENT ON U.S. INTERFERENCE CITED

LD301814 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, December 30 TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has published here a White Book called "The undeclared War on the PRK", which cites documents and press reports to show the causes behind the advent to power in this country of the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime which exterminated some three million compatriots during the less than four years of its rule.

One of the causes that led to the tragedy was the political and social havoc wreaked by U.S. subversive activities and military interference in the country's internal affairs in the early 1970s. After the ousting of Pol Pot's criminals and the proclamation of the PRK it is those who flagrantly trampled the sovereignty and independence of Kampuchea underfoot and killed Khmers with bombs and napalm that have been shedding crocodile tears over the perpetrators of genocide.

The forces of imperialism and international reaction are busy nursing the remains of Pol Pot's and other reactionary gangs based in Thai territory and helping them commit further crimes against the Kampuchean people so that to slow down the process of national rebirth and maintain the seat of instability in South East Asia, the White Book said. On the international scene they are making every effort to prevent the recognition of the PRK and tightening the noose of political and economic blockades around it.

Pleading a mythical threat to Thailand's security, Washington increases military supplies and credits to its ally in the region and sets the stage for restoring American military presence in South East Asia. U.S. aid is among the main sources of supply for Khmer counter-revolutionary emigres. It is being provided both through official channels and through all manner of C.I.A.-bankrolled endowments.

But outside aid can only prolong the existence of reactionary gangs and the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea", a ghost state without a territory, population or future, for some time. Sooner or later this soap bubble torn by internal contradictions will burst.

Pointing out the steadily stabilizing situation in the PRK and its successes in economic, social and military fields, the White Book recalled the peace initiatives of the countries of Indochina, which reflect their good will and aim to bring about an early settlement of the problems around Kampuchea and make South East Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

GORBACHEV THANKS GDR CITIZENS FOR SUPPORT

LD302305 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2800 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretaryof the CPSU Central Committee, has thanked the citizens of the GDR for the numerous letters expressing their support for the Geneva summit and for the Soviet position. He said that the USSR, together with its allies and friends, continues to do everything possible to bring about a change for the better in the international situation. For his country, the highest obligation is to end the arms race on earth and to prevent the militarization of space. Mikhail Gorbachev cited as an example of consistent peace policy the Soviet renunciation of all kinds of nuclear explosions. The USSR continues to be ready to extend this moratorium beyond 1 January if the United States joins in.

LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR

AU301031 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Dec 85 p 1-2

[Text] Moscow (ADN) -- The long-term agreement on mutual deliveries of commodities and services between the GDR and the USSR for the 1986-1990 period was signed Friday [27 December] in Moscow by Ministers of Foreign Trade Horst Soelle and Boris Aristov.

Based on the protocol on the coordination of the national economic plans for the forthcoming 5-year-plan period signed in October 1985, it provides for a further considerable increase in foreign trade turnover between our fraternally linked countries to more than M380 billion.

The planned exports and imports will make a significant contribution to fulfilling the basic agreements concluded last May by the leading representatives of the GDR and the USSR, Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev, and to implementing the "long-term program of the development of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the fields of science, technology, and production for the period up to the year 2000."

The agreed mutual deliveries and services are of great importance for the stable development of the GDR's national economy and for realizing important economic projects in the USSR. They will promote scientific-technological progress as well as production intensification and rationalization in both countries.

A growing number of products is the result of cooperation in research and production between scientific institutions and combines. On the basis of corresponding agreements, the share of specialized products will account for half of the GDR exports to the USSR. Trade in products of the metal-working industry will again increase and to a high degree will comprise machinery and equipment for developing key technologies and for further strengthening the material-technical base of the national economies of both countries.

The GDR is to deliver to the USSR, inter alia, mining equipment, chemical plant, machine tools and tools, [as published] flexible automated manufacturing systems, equipment for rolling mills, railroad and caterpillar rotary cranes, diesel engines, ships, commercial vehicles,tractors, excavators, bulldozers, and long-range railroad passenger cars, refrigerated freight cars, and agricultural machinery. In the period up to 1990, the GDR will introduce numerous new ranges of products into production and export them to the USSR, for example, natural gas filling stations, train ferries, digital electronic message switching technology, robot and electronically controlled printing machinery.

USSR supplies to the GDR national economy will comprise an increased amount of machine tools, equipment for mining, for metallurgy and heavy engineering and plant and vehicle construction, railroad construction machinery, tractors, large-scale and very large-scale microprocessor integrated circuits, electronic cash-registers, moving-arm discs, and other electrical engineering and electronics products, cables and leads, automatic container cranes, commercial vehicles, excavators, equipment for the food-stuffs industry, textile machines, chemical equipment, construction machinery, pumps and compressors, machinery for local services, as well as instruments and laboratory equipment, and aeronautical engineering equipment, including aircraft.

The agreed deliveries by the USSR of raw materials and fuels, among other things, oil, natural gas, coal, iron ore, pig-iron, rolled steel, chemical wood pulp, cotton, pulp wood and sawn timber, aluminium and ammonia, xylene, methanol, butadiene, synthetic rubber, and tires are of great importance for the further stable development of the GDR's national economy. The GDR will supply the USSR with increasing deliveries of equipment for its raw-material and fuel sectors, and will export rising amounts of chemical products, inter alia, basic chemical materials, highly refined chemical products such as plant protection substances, varnishes and paints, polyurethane, polyvinylchloride, textile auxiliaries, and soda.

Mutual deliveries of consumer goods will also continue to grow. The GDR is to deliver in particular textile goods, purses, furniture, porcelain, chemical consumer goods, musical goods and toys, and sports equipment. It will import from the USSR refrigerators, cameras, pocket calculators, portable television sets, and private cars.

Furthermore, both foreign trade ministers signed the protocol on mutual deliveries and services between the GDR and the USSR for 1986, which constitutes the basis for concluding export and import contracts between the foreign trade organs of the two countries.

During his stay in Moscow, Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle met with Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov for a friendly talk during which topical questions concerning trade were discussed. Both sides paid tribute to the high contractual level achieved for 1986 between the commercial partners.

This provides good preconditions for continuous exports and imports from the very beginning of the new year, in which the SED and the CPSU at their 11th and 27th party congresses respectively will make far-reaching decisions concerning even closer cooperation between the two fraternally linked states in the field of science and technology and the economy.

YAMBURG PIPELINE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

LD012238 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1958 GMT 1 Jan 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A cooperation agreement between the USSR and Hungary in developing the Yamburg gas deposit and in constructing the Yamburg-Western border of the USSR main gas pipeline and oil and gas installations in the near-Caspian lowland has been signed in Moscow. The agreement is clear testimony of the deepening of socialist economic integration. Hungarian participation in organizing the construction of the aforementioned installations will facilitate the provision to the Hungarian national economy of long-term deliveries of natural gas from the USSR.

The agreement was signed on the Soviet side by Comrade Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Comrade Chirskov, USSR minister of construction of petroluem and gas industry enterprises; on the Hungarian side by Comrade Marjai, deputy premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

ARISTOV, ROMANIA'S PUNGAN SIGN TRADE ACCORD

AU291850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1629 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES 29/12/1985 -- Talks were held in Moscow to examine the ways of carrying into effect the agreements covenanted during the summit meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU. At the end of the talks, Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and B.I. Aristov, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, signed an accord on the exchanges of goods and payments between Romania and the Soviet Union over 1986-1990 and a commercial protocol for 1986.

The accord stipulates an increase of bilateral goods exchanges by 65 per cent or so as compared to the current quinquennium as well as an extension of the list of mutual goods deliveries.

Measures were also agreed upon to further expand trade exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries.

SOVIET-POLISH GAS PIPELINE COMPLETION REPORTED

PM271331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Dispatch by own correspondent L. Toporkov: "Poland-USSR; Friendship Route"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw -- In the shock ending to the labor year of 1985 a special place belongs to the construction of the Kobrin-Brest-Warsaw gas pipeline, an important project of Soviet-Polish economic and technical cooperation.

At the small border village of (Koterko) Zbigniew (Chernyevskiy) and Jan Marszalek, electric welders well known on this route, welded the last symbolic "gold" seam on the main gas pipeline.

The installation of the gas pipeline was completed 3 weeks ahead of schedule. Early in the new year Soviet gas will flow along it to cities and villages and industrial enterprises. As was noted at a Polish-Soviet meeting in the city of Siemiatycze to mark the completion of the important construction site, it has deepened cooperation between our fraternal countries. The new gas pipeline is of enormous importance for the Polish economy and will make it possible to satisfy better its growing requirements for a valuable fuel and economic raw material.

GORBACHEV REPLIES TO ADDRESS BY LONDON COUNCIL HEAD

LD020839 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0750 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 2 TASS -- The full text of the reply of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to an address from Kenneth Livingstone follows:

"Dear Mr. Livingstone,

I read with close attention your address, pervaded with awareness of the need to take urgent measures to rid the peoples of the nuclear threat. The worry of your compatriots about the dangerous development of the world situation is fully shared in the Soviet Union.

Mankind is living through a critical period in its history. It has no choice but to survive or to destroy itself entirely. So today, it is more incumbent than ever before upon all the politicians to whom people have entrusted responsibility for their future to display a broad statesman-like approach and the ability to rise above narrow, selfish interests and to realize in full, the collective and individual responsibility of states for the destinies of peace.

Pursuing a clear and consistently peace-loving course the Soviet Union is doing all that it can to close the path into space to arms and to achieve radical reduction in nuclear weapons and, in the final analysis, their complete elimination. The Soviet Union is undertaking positive steps in this direction, the need for which you mention in your address. The USSR already has pledged not to be first to use nuclear weapons and has introduced a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. The prospects for transforming this moratorium into a mutual accord depend on the U.S. Government.

We favor an immediate freeze on nuclear weapons and a complete ban without an expiry date on testing them and with the most effective verification. We are ready in the very near future again to engage in tripartite talks in order to find a mutually acceptable solution to this problem, together with representatives of the United States and Great Britain.

You also know that our country has proposed a 50 percent reduction of the corresponding nuclear weapons of the USSR and United States. Of course, progress at the Geneva talks is possible only if there is a full ban on offensive space weapons -- in other words, the abandonment of the "star wars" program, the realization of which would result in strategic chaos and a qualitatively new, uncontrollable phase of the arms race. Unfortunately we see that the fatal consequences of joining in the "star wars" plans are still not realized fully by the ruling circles of either Great Britain or certain other of the United States' closest allies.

I warmly remember my visit to your country a year ago and the numerous meetings on British soil. I understand the striving of the British to preserve their traditions and their historical heritage, to augment achievements in various fields and pass all this on to their descendants intact.

People in other European countries, in the Soviet Union, and the whole world, are showing similar concern. This is why the peoples' concern is quite legitimate in connection with the fact that ever-increasing mountains of death-dealing weapons are appearing on the path to realizing these noble humane tasks. Even the relatively small British Isles are now filling up with nuclear weapons, the presence of which, it should be said outright, does not strengthen anyone's security.

An important place in the struggle to limit the area of nuclear preparations is occupied by nulcear weapons nonproliferation measures and measures to create non-nuclear zones in various parts of the world. The proclamation of specific areas and towns as nuclear-weapons-free zones, also goes in this direction. In this we perceive the peoples' realization of their responsibility for the world's fate and their intention to act in forms available to them. The edifice of peace is made of separate bricks. Detente is made up of tiny grains.

It is pleasing to see that the movement of local authorities and other organizations in support of setting up nuclear-free zones is growing and becoming stronger. In our view such zones are not wishful thinking or idealistic dreams, but a positive phenomenon in international life reflecting the will of ordinary people for peace, cooperation and detente.

In our attitude to nuclear-free zones we do not make exceptions for any states, be they participants or nonparticipants in military alliances. We have one condition: If any country refuses to acquire nuclear weapons and does not have them on its territory then it receives from us firm and effective guarantees. For example, if Great Britain fully rejects nuclear weaponry and eliminates foreign nuclear bases from its territory then the USSR would guarantee that Soviet nuclear weapons would not be targeted on British territory and would not be used against it. Such guarantees could also be formulated by concluding an official agreement that takes into consideration all the appropriate aspects of a military nature.

We value highly the aspiration of the Greater London Council, as well as of many hundreds of municipalities in dozens of countries of the world, who make their contribution to the common efforts of peoples, which are directed toward removing the nuclear threat and of restoring an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding in relations between states.

I wish you further success in your noble activity in the name of preserving peace on earth. Accept my very best wishes for the coming new year.

[Signed] M. Gorbachev.

Kenneth Livingston, the leader of the Greater London Council, the organ of self-government of the capital of Great Britain, wrote a letter in December 1985 to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, setting out the views of the British supporters on the creation of zones free of nuclear weapons (the Greater London Council proclaimed London to be a nuclear-free zone on 21 July 1981). The letter outlines the aims of this movement and stresses that "never before has there been a more powerful demand for progress in international talks on disarmament than now." The leader of the Greater London Council expressed his support for all steps directed toward reducing the risk of nuclear war, including those already taken by the Soviet Union.

SUPREME SOVIET RATIFIES TAX AGREEMENT WITH UK

LD251824 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 25 TASS -- By the decree of December 24, 1985 the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ratified the convention between the Governments of the USSR and Britain to prevent double tax assessment which was signed in London on July 31, this year.

CULTURAL-SCIENTIFIC ACCORD SIGNED WITH CYPRUS

LD241121 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 24 TASS -- A programme of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cyprus for 1986-1987 was signed at the Soviet Foreign Ministry today. The document provides for further development of cooperation in the field of science, education, culture, art, cinema, television and radio broadcasting, publishing and sports.

GROWING ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIA ASSESSED

LD262340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1835 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Moscow, 26 Dec (TASS) -- EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA writes, in edition No 52, that Austria has firmly joined the top ten of the USSR's major business partners from among the industrially developed capitalist countries. Together with this, the Soviet Union is one of Austria's leading business partners. A qualitatively new and promising form of cooperation -- industrial cooperation -- is being extended, in particular in the production of welding paper and pulp equipment, machine tools with numerical programmed control including "processing centers," and also motor vessels. The joint construction of enterprises, plants, or complexes will become a widespread form of industrial cooperation.

Much as been done to extend cooperation on a compensatory basis and the exchange of patents and licenses. However, EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA writes that the great opportunities available in production cooperation have as yet been far from fully developed.

FINNISH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

PM011758 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Party Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of first secretaries from 17 district organizations and party workers from the Finnish Communist Party spent 1 week in the Soviet Union. In the course of a seminar held in Moscow and a trip to Kiev, the members of the delegation familiarized themselves with preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, topical questions of the CPSU's foreign policy, and the plans for the country's socioeconomic development, and also had conversations on problems of the international communist and workers' movement of interest to them.

NORDIC NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE IDEA DETAILED

PM301443 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Dec 85 First Edition p 3

[Article by Ye. Sankov in response to reader's letter under the rubric "Reader Is Interested": "Time to Decide and Struggle" -- first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Excerpts] "Could you describe in more detail the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe? M. Petrov, Moscow."

This very important idea put forward by the peace champions is now attracting enormous attention from the region's public. It is no accident that over 100 representatives of 45 various parliamentary parties of Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark, and Iceland and the local parliaments of Greenland, the Faroe Islands, and the Aland archipelago met recently in Copenhagen. Those taking part included the ministers of Sweden and Finland, the foreign ministers of Denmark and Finland, representatives of the parliaments of Norway, Finland, and Denmark, and eminent politicians and public figures.

At the Copenhagen meeting O. Palme called for work to be continued with a view to achieving unity on the question of the zone. Finnish Prime Minister K. Sorsa favored further headway. Representatives of the social democratic parties of various countries submitted a proposal for the inauguration of a joint commission of parliamentarians of the North East countries on questions connected with forming a nuclear-free zone.

As for the right-wing bourgeois parties, particularly those of Norway and Denmark, their delegates as a whole adopted a negative stance reflecting the NATO line. The zone's opponents, and they were in the minority, sought to "link" its creation to the solution of other international questions. Some, for instance, proposed that nothing be done about the zone until the specific results of the process initiated in Geneva become known. This stance can hardly be called constructive.

The Soviet Union has frequently supported the creation of nuclear-free zones. "We are prepared," Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has said, "to take part in appropriate guarantees where required... We also believe that states which do not have nuclear weapons and do not have them on their territories are fully entitled to their security under reliable international law guarantees -- guarantees that nuclear weapons will not be used against them."

The Soviet Union has also expressed the readiness to examine the question of some measures, and important ones at that, with respect to its own territory adjacent to the zone which would help to strengthen its nuclear-free status. In particular the USSR would be prepared to discuss with interested sides the question of lending nuclear-free status to the Baltic Sea area.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON N. EUROPE NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD262123 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1553 GMT 26 Dec

["Nuclear-Free Zone: The USSR Is Ready for Talks" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 December (TASS) -- The notion of a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe is simple. The absence of nuclear weapons on one's territory serves as a guarantee against a nuclear strike, an article published in the latest issue of the NOVOYE VREMYA magazine says. That idea has taken "second wind" today and it occupies one of the central places in discussions on security matters.

Soviet initiatives have facilitated a revival of political discussions to a great extent regarding a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe, if it is created. The Soviet Union stated in 1983 that it was prepared to take the pledge not to use nuclear weapons against states of the region.

The U.S. and its NATO allies' position is hindering the implementation of the proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe, the weekly emphasizes.

Parliamentarians of the Northern European countries met for the first time at a special conference on this subject in Copenhagen last month [November]. The very fact that it was convened is important since it demonstrates that the idea cannot be ignored. In spite of the differing points of view in approach to a solution to this problem, the opinion of the conference was a single one: First work out a common position and then come out with joint initiative on talks with the Soviet Union about such a zone. The USSR is ready for such talks, both multilateral and with any of the countries, the article points out.

"So, the presence or otherwise of a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe has long been a burning question and one which requires a solution."

GREECE FAVORS NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE IN BALKANS

KD261430 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1730 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Greek Government has made a positive response to the appeal by the leaders of Bulgaria and Romania for joint efforts aimed at turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. Our commentator writes:

It is well-known that for several decades now U.S. nuclear warheads have been deployed in Greece under the pretext that this meets U.S. [as heard] national security interests. For this reason, according to observers, it will to a great extent depend on Athens how quickly the idea of a nuclear-free Balkans can be implemented.

The removal of U.S. nuclear warheads from Greece has recently gotten underway. Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou stressed recently that this is to be the final removal of nuclear weapons and that there was no question of their being modernized or replaced, since the policy of the Greek Government concerning all matters related to a nuclear-free Balkans remains unchanged.

In spite of all this, the majority of the Balkan states are wondering whether Washington intends to take into account the decision of its ally. For the time being, it is clear that Washington is keeping silent. It appears that the United States is deliberately engaged in delay tactics in order to again avoid worsening their mutual relations since the Greece of today is not the same as the one the United States had dealings with 20 or even 10 years ago. A lot has changed in the country, and its people are determined to struggle for the final removal of U.S. nuclear weapons. This is confirmed by the continuously expanding movement in Greece, which is also supported by its government, for the creation of nuclear-free zones.

In the Soviet Union, our commentator continues, they look with understanding on Greece's intention to rid its soil of nuclear explosives. It is no accident that the Soviet Union has already stated on many occasions that it is ready to undertake concrete obligations on the nonuse of nuclear weapons against countries which would be part of a nuclear-free zone -- in other words, against countries which would eliminate the production, acquisition, and deployment of nuclear weapons on their territory. Such guarantees of the Soviet Union could be expressed in either bilateral treaties with each of the states in the nuclear-free zone or in a multilateral treaty. The important factor in this regard is that the undertaking of the countries not to have nuclear weapons on their territories should also encompass foreign military bases or other installations.

It is, of course, possible that other problems and other proposals could arise. However, if there were political goodwill among all the interested parties, these issues could be adjusted and resolved toward the achievement of a mutual agreement. The Soviet Union, faithful to the idea of a reduction in nuclear confrontation, is ready, as it has repeatedly stated, to reach agreement on the final removal of nuclear explosives from the continent. In its effort to achieve this goal, our country hails every constructive initiative in this field, on the condition that the principle of equality and equal security of both sides is preserved. The Soviet Union believes in the benefits both of bilateral and multilateral contacts and talks on the problem of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and other regions of Europe.

AKSYONOV CRITICIZES CDU HEAD ON DOMESTIC POLICY

LD301825 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 30 Dec 85

["Christmas Tales by Heiner Geissler" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 30 TASS -- By TASS commentator Lev Aksyonov: Heiner Geissler general secretary of the West German Christian Democratic Union (CDU), has heaped praise on the policies pursued by the present Bonn government. In a message, addressed to local party organizations, he claims that an economic upsurge is being observed in the country thanks to the cabinet's course, while the growth of unemployment has been checked. The tone of the document is an follows: Things in the Federal Republic are as good as good can be. Parents throughout the world tell their kids happy-end tales on Christmas day. But Heiner Geissler's audience are too old to fall for such tales.

The flow of praise rasies several questions. What are the areas which are experiencing the "upsurge" mentioned by the CDU general secretary? What made him write about a "halt in the growth of unemployment"? According to West German press reports, the prospects of economic development in the coming year can be described "in any colour, but the rose". As to the jobless rate, more than four million people are now out of work, according to trade union estimates. What "justified optimism" does the Christian Democratic leader write about? Does he mean the 100,000 West Germans who are listed as homeless?

Geissler's message does contain some "negative tones." He doesn't seem to like trade union actions in defence of the working people's rights. Dwelling on the protests against the planned curtailment of the right to strike and the plans to undermine the material position of strikers, he accuses the trade unions of conducting a large-scale disinformation campaign. At this point he makes a "discovery" -- the curtailment, allegedly, improves the legal consequences of strikes for hired workers. How's that for a happy end?

Hard as Heiner Geissler might try to juggle with facts, he is unable to conceal the truth that Bonn's course is directed against the interests of working people, and that it serves the egotistic interests of big capital. And it is a futile undertaking to try and embellish the anti-labour policies of this kind.

U.S. TRIES TO 'INSINUATE' ITSELF INTO TURKEY

LD271807 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Unattributed commentary: "The U.S.-Turkish Defense and Economic Cooperation Agreement Is the Means of Insinuating the United States Into Turkey"]

[Text] The U.S.-Turkish defense and economic cooperation agreement, which has been extended automatically for 1 year, is opening up new possibilities for Washington to insinuate itself into this country and for the Pentagon to use it as a tool for many new war adventures. This observation by foreign affairs commentators is very true. This agreement signed in 1980 truly enabled the United States to increase its military presence in this country greatly and to put a stricter control over Turkey's economy and financial system. The agreement also became the device for placing intense pressure on Ankara to obtain facilities there. As for Turkey, many Turkish newspapers agree that it obtained no more from this agreement than the trampling underfoot of its national security and sovereignty rights.

The issue of the extension of the agreement, which has run its course, has been discussed in an atmosphere of profound differences of outlook between the two sides. As anticipated, the U.S. side re-emerged the victor. Despite its objections, Ankara had to agree to an extension of the agreement. This, in the view of certain observers, is fraught with many kinds of dangers for the Turkish state. Ankara and Istanbul papers have often stressed this. CUMHURIYET, for instance, has pointed out that Washington wants to involve Turkey in the U.S. star wars program, and has mentioned specific examples supporting this thesis. Thus, for instance, it is planned to establish a space communications (?facility) at Incirlik, the biggest U.S. airbase in the Near and Middle East. Efforts are being made to deploy antimissile systems operated from space in other regions in the country. The powerful U.S. stations in the vicinity of Diyarbakir and Sinop will no doubt be placed at the service of the "star wars" to track targets in space.

The United States is also able to utilize the defense and economic cooperation agreement to intensify work on modernizing its military bases in Turkey and on adding new ones to them. At certain bases there are nuclear weapons that may be used only in accordance with the orders of U.S. generals. There are fuel and weapons stockpiles in some Turkish cities for interventionist rapid deployment forces. Units of the U.S. 6th Fleet, which enages in piratical acts in the Mediterranean, particularly against Arab countries, anchor at Turkish ports. One can go on enumerating U.S. war preparations in Turkey. Nor is Turkey expected to have an easy time over either weapons or the economy. MILLIYET has emphasized that Ankara has been reduced to the position of dependence on foreign and particularly U.S. capital. Turkey, with an external debt of approximately $22 billion, has to spent huge amounts (?to service) them. This year alone it has to pay a total of $4 billion, including 1.5 billion in interest, to Western creditors.

As noted by MILLIYET once again, one of the things that raises difficulties lies in the failure of the United States to fulfill its obligations under the defense and economic cooperation agreement. There is no need to go to great lengths to tell of the bitter results arising from this situation. Millions of Turks are feeling the pinch: inflation, the high cost of living, unemployment, and other difficulties are increasing.

Some Turkish papers are also pointing out that the automoatic extension of the U.S.-Turkish agreement, which opens up wider opportunities for the United States to insinuate itself into Turkey in the military and economic spheres, makes the country's position in the international arena more difficult and opens the door to just suspicions of peace-loving countries toward Turkey.

The Pentagon wants to ensconce itself in Turkey, not to defend it against the fabrication of an external threat but, in fact, to intensify the war preparations it is pursuing against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the Arabs, and the peoples of other countries, including the people of Turkey.

AL-QADHDHAFI PRESS CONFERENCE ON U.S. 'TERRORISM' NOTED

LD020937 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, January 2 TASS -- Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, has stated that the U.S. and Israel are pursuing a policy of terrorism in the international arena and are pushing the world towards a war. Speaking at a press conference here, he stressed the resolve of the Libyan people to repulse the aggressive intrigues of Washington and Tel Aviv. Al-Qadhdhafi demanded that the major force of the Sixth Fleet concentrated in the Mediterranean be removed from there. He pointed out that no threats of the U.S. would make Libya give up the support for the just liberation struggle of the Palestinian people whose land had been captured by force. The armed struggle of the Palestinians is a response to the genocide of Tel Aviv. And the piratic air raid of the PLO headquarters in Tunisia staged by Israeli planes on October 1, 1985, is an example of the genocide, the Libyan leader said. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi urged Arab countries to close up their ranks for jointly meeting the challenge of the imperialist forces and Zionism.

PLO ENVOY AL-SHA'IR ON PALESTINIAN DISUNITY

PM311614 [Editorial report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 December 1985 first edition carries on page 3 a 900-word article by A. Alekseyev and G. Musayelyan entitled "The Tocsin of Struggle. On the 21st Anniversary of the Palestine Resistance Movement." The item is introduced by the following note:

"It was on the first day of 1965 that fighters from the Al-Fatah movement -- the main PLO combat force -- conducted a successful operation against the Israeli occupiers. This is why 1 January is considered the birthday of the Palestinian revolution." The authors begin by telling the story of a palestinian refugee, Abu Khalik, whom they met at the 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp, and go on to report their conversation with Rami Muhammad al-sha'ir, PLO charge d'affaires in the USSR. The authors quote Al-Sha'ir's comments on the "tragedy of Abu Khalil and hundreds of thousands of Palestinians" and his general remarks on the Geneva summit and the need for peace in the Near East. Al-Sha'ir continues:

"'It must be emphasized that the situation in the Near East continues to deteriorate because of Tel Aviv's expansionist steps and Washington's total support for it. Israel is fanning the flames of internecine war in southern Lebanon and is threatening terrorist raids against literally all Arab states. The Zionist authorities have transferred additional army units to the West Bank, including subunits of the special forces created to put down mass demonstrations. The Israeli soldiers are bursting into Arab homes and are organizing pogroms. But this policy by Tel Aviv is encountering resistance everywhere, a resistance that is growing day by day.'

"'And, what are the main tasks facing the Palestine resistance movement at the present stage?" -- we asked Comrade Al-Sha'ir. "'The paramount task is to implement our intentions: The creation of our own independent state. We advocate that all progressive forces in the world and the democratic and national liberation movements march in a single monolithic anti-imperialist formation. By splitting the Arab peoples, certain circles have managed to impose their military-political diktat in some places, and to involve some leaders in dangerous and degrading deals with the aggressor. In this way the imperialists and Zionists are trying to block the achievement of an all-embracing and lasting settlement in the Near East.

"'The healthy forces within the Palestine resistance movement understand well our Soviet friends' concern with the situation which has developed within the movement,' Al-Sha'ir emphasized. 'Our own paramount concern must be to consolidate our unity. Particularly now, when a decline in the PLO's presitge in the international arena can be felt. Through the joint efforts of all true Palestinian patriots, Arabs, and friends from the socialist countries, it is necessary to activate the process of restoring unity within the ranks of the Palestine resistance movement on an anti-imperialist basis and to preserve the PLO and its role in the Arab national liberation movement. And I believe that we will succeed in this.'"

FURTHER REPORTS ON TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT

Israeli 'Response' Feared

LD301014 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Beirut, December 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Zhudro reports:

The Lebanese welcomed with great satisfaction and hopes the signing in Damascus of a tripartite agreement on the normalization of the domestic political situation and the reaching of national concord in Lenanon. A public opinion poll conducted by Beirut television shows that the people are tired of the dragged-out war and view the accord as a realistic opporutnity of a transition to a life of peace. George Hawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party, considers the signing of the tripartite agreement as an extremely important step on the road of building new Lebanon. The local press unanimously notes the active and constructive role played by Syria in bridging the gap between the antagonist parties. "AL-SAFIR" stresses that the importance of this event consists primarily in that the Lebanese have finally sat down to the negotiating table after long years on the barricades.

At the same time newspapers voice grave fears of possible armed ventures on the part of Israel. The ruling circles of Israel responded with obvious displeasure to the accord reached in Damascus. Trying a block the normalization of the situation in the country, Tel Aviv has stepped up armed acts of provocation against Lebanon. On Sunday, Israeli planes invaded Lebanese air space and broke the sound barrier over Beirut at a low height. According to reports coming in from South Lebanon, the Israeli command started additional shipments of military technology and ammunition to Marj 'Uyun. Military shipments also were taken to Jezzin, the base of the puppet "Army of South Lebanon."

Punitive operations against the civilian population of the occupied south of the country continued unabated. New arrests were made in the (Al-Hiam) and (Kleiya) villages. The invaders charged several more Lebanese families with involvement in guerrilla activities and evicted them from the Chebaa community, which has been under a state of siege for a long time now. The Israeli Army continues armed acts of provocation. Also against the U.N. interim peace-keeping force in Lebanon. The other day the aggressors opened fire at a Norwegian post of the U.N. force near Marj 'Uyun.

Al-Asad Receives Signatories

LD301846 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus, December 30 TASS -- Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has received the signatories of a tripartite agreement on normalizing the political situation in Lebanon and achieving national accord in that country. During his conversations with Walid Junblatt, president of the Progressive Socialist Party, Nabih Birri, leader of the Shi'ite movement Amal, and Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Christian "Lebanese Forces", he discussed the situation in Lebanon. Present at the meeting also were Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and other Syrian officials. Hafiz al-Asad expressed satisfaction with the reached agreement and voiced confidence that it would lead to an end to internecine clashes, Lebanon's territorial integrity and the unity of its people. The Syrian president reaffirmed his country's determination to continue giving essential help to the fraternal Lebanese people with normalizing the situation in their country.

U.S. 'AID' TO EGYPT PROVES TO BE 'INEFFICENT'

LD011032 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 1 TASS -- The past year has shown once again the untenability of the "open door" policy which has been proclaimed by the late President Anwar al-Sadat to encourage foreign private business to pursue operations in the Egyptian economy, the newspaper "PRAVDA" said in a comment on the situation in Egypt.

Western, in particular American, government "aid" has also proved inefficient from the standpoint of economic development, the paper said. Despite its being outwardly considerable in size, no project has been built in Egypt over recent years, which could be compared for its significance, for example, with the Aswan High Dam, the Helwan metal-making plant or the aluminium in Hag Hammadi, all constructed with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

In spite of the growing gross domestic product, the share of commodity output in it has been chronically insufficient, "PRAVDA" said. As a resylt, the country has to import half of the food it needs as well as an increasing amount of manufactures it could produce itself. Egypt's foreign debt has swelled to nearly 30 billion dollars and servicing it devours enormous funds. The Egyptian pound has been losing its value all the time and so the cost of living in the country has been growing inexorably.

The paper asked "can the economic troubles and social contrasts be expected to become less sharp in the near future?" and answered the question itself: "hardly. At any rate, not as long as the 'door' is kept 'open'."

U.S. ROLE IN S. AFRICAN NUCLEAR PROGRAM NOTED

PM301613 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Dec 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Encouraging Nuclear Ambitions"]

[Text] Harare, 28 Dec -- (K. Tompson), a well known U.S. academic and professor at the University of Southern California, has exposed official Washington's attempts to evade responsibility for giving assistance to the South African racists in the creation of their own nuclear potential. Numerous facts, he writes in the Zimbabwe HERALD newspaper, prove irrefutably that it is the United States which is behind the Pretoria regime, which is implementing its own nuclear program.

The first South African reactor, Safari-1, the enrichment plant at (Balindabe), the reactors at the Koeberg nuclear power station -- these are just the biggest of the projects commissioned and operating with the direct assistance of Ellis-Chalmers, the Fluor Corporation, and other U.S. firms, (K. Thompson) notes. The United States provided enriched uranium for South African nuclear installations. Hundreds of nuclear experts from the United States and South Africa take part in contacts in this sphere. South Africa ranks third in the world in the volume of imports of U.S. equipment for the nuclear industry.

All this, the article stresses, is only the tip of the iceberg. Information on ties between Washington and Pretoria in the nuclear sphere remains top secret, carefully concealed by both sides. In the academic's opinion, the Reagan administration evidently does not intend to curtail cooperation with the apartheid regime, although the latter stubbornly refuses to accede to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. This can be seen if only from the "limited sanctions" recently imposed by the U.S. President on South Africa. These, the author writes, leave loopholes enabling the United States to continue to take part in South African nuclear programs.

SOUTH AFRICAN 'REPRESSIONS' STEPPED UP

LD301123 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 30 TASS -- South Africa's State Security Council has threatened Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique with raids similar to those conducted by the South African racists against Lesotho and Swaziland.

Simultaneously with aggression outside the borders of the Republic of South Africa, repressions inside the country have been stepped up, PRAVDA's correspondent Igor Tarutin writes. The Army has been granted even broader powers for suppressing anti-government actions.

The developments, outwardly different, stem from the same cause. The racists have been intimidated by the mounting protests of the downtrodden black majority, held on a mass and permanent scale. The armed struggle launched by the African National Congress, which is heading resistance to apartheid, is expanding. According to the South African Institute for Strategic Studies, the ANC carried out three times as many combat operations this year as compared to the previous year. The conflict between the authorities and the oppressed black majority is entering a qualitatively new phase, marked by actions other than demonstrations and protest rallies.

Its position weakened, the government, which first hoped to patch up apartheid with the help of cosmetic reforms, is now banking on force, on military-police methods of government.

Simultaneously, aggressive sorties against neighbouring states are being stepped up on the pretext that they help the ANC.

In brief, the racists are mounting terror in all directions, the commentator stresses. At that, they continued enjoying indulgence on the part of their western patrons. Those encourage Pretoria's extremism, allowing it to perpetrate new crimes.

The apartheid regime's actions are a gross violation of human rights, they seriously threaten international peace and security.

IZVESTIYA NOTES GUNT CALL FOR UNITY IN CHAD

PM301526 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Chad: For National Reconciliation"]

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Dec -- The uniting of all revolutionary and patriotic forces in Chad is the chief item on the agenda at a joint session of the country's Higher Revolution Council and Transitional Government of National Unity [GUNT].

It is being held in the city of Bardai, in the northern regions of Chad controlled by the country's national liberation army. Prospects for achieving comprehensive national reconciliation in Chad under OAU auspices are also being discussed at the meeting.

The session participants, a statement disseminated in Bardai by the information minister of GUNT reads, are focusing their attention on ways of countering the Chadian people's enemies, who are seeking to crush the national liberation struggle in the country and to consolidate the partition of its territory. The document resolutely condemns the conspiracy of U.S. and French imperialism against the Chadian revolution.

Speaking at a press conference organized during the meeting, Goukouni Oueddei, chairman of the Higher Revolution Council and GUNT, confirmed that the chief aim of the movement he heads is to achieve national reconciliation and establish stability in the country by peaceful means, through a political dialogue on an equitable basis.

FURTHER ON SOVIET-NICARAGUAN COOPERATION SESSION

Protocols Detailed

PM231301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ties Developing"]

[Text] Managua, 22 Dec -- The first session of the Soviet-Nicaraguan intergovernmental commission on economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation which has been held here was an important event in developing the multifaceted ties between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua. Protocols on supplies of Soviet goods to Nicaragua in 1986-1987 and on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries were signed in accordance with the results of the commission's work.

The commission examined progress in the fulfillment of existing intergovernmental agreements and decided to focus main attention on expanding cooperation in such spheres as the textile industry, fishing, and agriculture and on creating a network of repair and service enterprises for USSR-supplied agricultural equipment. In particular, a scheme for irrigating 36,000 hectares of land in the Managua-Masay-Granada region will be formulated jointly.

Cooperation will continue in the training of Nicaragua's national cadres, and the USSR will supply certain equipment for a textile combine in Esteli city. Questions of further developing Soviet-Nicaraguan trade were also discussed. A.I. Kachanov, head of the Soviet delegation at the talks and first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, was received by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega. The Nicaraguan leader expressed gratitude to the USSR's people and government for their fraternal solidarity and assistance to the Sandinista revolution in overcoming its economic difficulties.

Nicaraguan President's Remarks

LD272133 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 27 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by correspondent Yu. Baranov on intergovernmental commission meeting in Managua on economic, trade, scientific, and technological cooperation between the USSR and Nicaragua, including a statement by Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua, in Spanish with superimposed Russian translation; date and place not given -- passage within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Irrigation installations, an enterprise for the repair of agricultural equipment, the textile industry, fishing, vocational and technical education, and the drawing up of plans for an engineering university in Managua constitute an incomplete list of the areas of Soviet-Nicaraguan cooperation provided for in the agreements for 1986-87, and also for the longer term. One of the largest cooperation projects is the plan to irrigate 36,000 hectares of arid land in the vicinity of Managua, Masaya, and Granada. Implementation of this project will make it possible for the young republic to fully solve the problem of providing the country with basic foodstuffs and also the problem of water supplies to the capital.

[Ortega] "The Soviet Union is an example of how a large state with vast resources should organize its relations with such a small country as Nicaragua. They are to a high degree just relations, characterized by disinterested assistance for the Nicaraguan people.

This line of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua has been reconfirmed. This is evidence of the firm determination of the Communist Party and Comrade Gorbachev and the government and people of the Soviet Union to be invariably on the side of the Nicaraguan people, who have become the victim of the aggressive policy of terror of the U.S. Government which is striving to stifle the Nicaraguan revolution."

U.S. HOPES TO ATTRACT ARGENTINA, BRAZIL INTO SDI

LD251430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Vitaliy Sobolev commentary]

[Text] As the Argentinian newspaper EL ECONOMISTA reports, the U.S. leadership is planning to attract Argentina to the "star wars' program. In the Pentagon, they are ready to offer orders to Argentina's electronics industry for components to computers, memory, control, and regulating centers. The newspaper also notes that in Washington the question of attracting to the "star wars" program the largest Latin American country, Brazil, is being examined. At the microphone is our commentator Vitaliy Sobolev:

If we take the purely scientific and technical side of the matter, then the attention of the Washington officials can be explained by the fact that both countries have achieved substantial successes in the development of the most modern branches. For example, Argentina's electronics industry, according to specialists' evaluations, is in no way inferior to the electronics industry of Canada. As far as Brazil is concerned, she has experience not only in the production of, for example personal computers, but also of laser and rocket technology. But Washington, in its plans regarding these two countries, is primarily guided, of course, by political motives. It is well known that the notorious U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, in spite of noisy advertisements, has not won over many supporters, even in the United States. Thousands of U.S. scientists are refusing to cooperate within the framework of the initiative, thereby rejecting, it would appear, funds so important for their research. And although the governments of Britain and the FRG, as a sign of Atlantic solidarity, supported the SDI, in these countries there are many more opponents to such a decision than supporters, as surveys show. Just such a correlation of forces makes other allies of Washington refrain from showing the above mentioned Atlantic solidarity. In these conditions the two largest Latin American countries, which, in the words of the newspaper EL ECONOMISTA, occupy a key strategic position in the Western Hemisphere, evidently appear to the Washington officials an enticing item to work on. But Washington is forced to construct its plans with regard to Argentina and Brazil in secret. Argentina, with five other countries, has signed the well-known Delhi declaration, the authors of which resolutely spoke out for preventing the militarization of space; and Sarney, the Brazilian president, speaking at the session of the UN General Assembly, called for the boundlessness of the sky to be preserved as a frontier which should not be violated by any kind of weapon.

URUGUAYAN CP NATIONAL CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

LD231108 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Montevideo, December 23 TASS -- By TASS special correspondent Oleg Kolesnikov:

The national conference of the Communist Party of Uruguay closed here on Sunday.

The meeting was attended by 2,600 delegates, a big delegation from the Communist Youth League and representatives of democratic parties and movements grouped into the anti-imperialist broad front coalition. More than twenty foreign delegations were present at the conference as guests.

That was the first legal conference by Uruguayan communists after 12 years of military rule. General Secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay Rodney Arismendi delivered a report of the party Central Committee. The report described the party's activity during the years of the dictatorship when it bore the brunt of repressions, and set out concrete tasks of the country's communists in the present-day conditions.

The delegates to the party conference unanimously approved the Central Committee's report, the discussion of which was of a broad, open and principled character. During six days of its work, the forum was addressed by tens of leaders and activists of the Communist Party of Uruguay. They singled out as the most important tasks the growth of party ranks, first of all thanks to workers, political and ideological education of cadres in the spirit of internationalism and Marxism-Leninism, further consolidation of the party's links with the working masses and the cohesion of all democratic forces embraced by the broad front.

Speakers raised not only the issues of party life, but also subjects which give rise to concern of the entire Uruguyan people -- the acute economic crisis, exacerbated by the immense foreign debt, the worsening of the situation of the broad sections of the population, and growth of unemployment. They denounced the gross pressure by the International Monetary Fund, Washington's interference in the affairs of Latin American countries, and its criminal policies with regard to sovereign Nicaragua and Socialist Cuba. The Uruguayan Communists expressed their resolute support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of Chile, Paraguay and El Salvador. All this is reflected in a final document adopted at the closing session.

The conference elected a new lineup of the party Central Committee. Rodney Arismendi was re-elected general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay.

MDP SAYS U.S. AMBASSADOR MEDDLING IN CHILE

PY171656 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 17 Dec 85

[By Pedro Correa]

[Text] In a public letter addressed to the opposition forces this past weekend, the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] called on these forces to prevent a deal being struck with the regime allowing its continuation. We are seriously concerned, the letter says, about the attempt being made by some sectors to use the "National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy" as a bridge to negotiate with the regime a solution based on Pinochet being accepted to head an alleged transition. The letter adds that these maneuvers are being aided by the new U.S. Ambassador, Harry Barnes, who in broad daylight is advocating such a solution with the labor and political organizations he is contacting every day, while at the same time putting pressure on the system to the same effect.

The MDP also reiterates, the letter says, its rejection of the current, illegitimate Constitution or of any attempt to modify it. This Constitution guarantees the presidency for Pinochet until 1989 and leaves open the ppssibility of him renewing his mandate for another 8 years.